FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 190 *28 September 1979*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

NATO Intends To Continue 'Numbers Game' at MBFR Talks [Levin, Lukyanov] AA 1
USSR, U.S., UK Resume Nuclear Arms Test Bank Talks in Geneva AA 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

More on United Nations General Assembly Session CC 1
Detente Supporters at Debate [Shishkin, Vasilets, Menkes] CC 1
SRV Comment on Hegemonism CC 2
SRV Memorandum on PRC CC 2
Further on Gromyko Meetings With Foreign Ministers CC 3
Meeting With Vance CC 3
Nicaragua's d'Escoto CC 3
Afghanistan's Wali CC 3
FRG's Genscher CC 4
Cyprus' Kiprianou CC 4
Gromyko Holds Talks With King Husayn in New York CC 4
Press Reports on Gromyko's UN General Assembly Speech CC 5
Bovin Commentary on Impact of Nonalined Summit [NEDELYA 20 Sep] CC 5
Rome Meeting on Solidarity With PLO Reported [Malyshev] CC 7
Colloquium Ends CC 8
Meeting of OPEC Finance Ministers in Vienna Reported CC 8
PRAVDA Commentator Views Causes of 'Gold Rush' [Maslennikov 21 Sep] CC 9

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Soviet Comment on U.S. Reaction to Troops in Cuba Continues A 1
Carter Speech on Troops A 1
Time To End Hullabaloo [Goncharov] A 2
Scales, Forms of Campaign 'Amazing' [Korotkov] A 3
Aim To Delay SALT II [ZA RUBEZHOM No 39] A 4
Vinogradov Sees U.S. Building 'Pincer' Formation in Mideast [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Sep] A 4
Aim of Granting Turkey Aid To Secure Military Bases A 7
U.S. Congress Approves Panama Canal Appropriation A 7
Rightwing Campaigns Against Transfer [Romantsov] A 8
'Punitive Detachments' to Panama [Levchenko] A 9

U.S. Detonates Another Nuclear Explosion in Nevada A 9
Zhukov Answers Letters, Scores U.S. Propaganda Attempts A 10
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Hits U.S.-Canadian Maneuvers, Ottawa's Policy A 14
[Kuznetsov, 20 Sep]

CHINA

Sino-Soviet Meeting on 28 September Reported B 1
Officials at Concert B 1
Reader's Query Answered on Trade Agreement With PRC B 1
[NOVOYE VREMYA No 38 14 Sep]

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japanese Reports of Soviet Island Base Construction Scored C 1
[Isvetsov]
Japanese Decide To Create New Tracking Stations C 1
[IZVESTIYA 22 Sep]
Conclusion of USSR-Japan Cooperation Conference Reported C 1
TASS Report C 1
Tokyo KYODO Report [27 Sep] C 2
DPRK Photo Exhibition Opens in Moscow C 2

SOUTH ASIA

Moscow Radio Comments on Afghan Government's Amnesty D 1
Afghanistan 'Rallies in Support of Revolution' D 1
[(Viktor Bazilevich)]
Kosygin Sends Greetings Messages to Indian Leaders D 2
Telegram to President Reddy D 2
Greetings to Indian Prime Minister D 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

CPSU Sends Greetings to KNUFNS Congress E 1
[PRAVDA 25 Sep]
Planned KNUFNS Second Congress E 1
PRAVDA Comments on Pham Van Dong's Central American Trip E 2
[Domogatskikh, 24 Sep]
Vietnamese Vice Premier Stops Over in Moscow E 2
[PRAVDA 25 Sep]
Vietnam Discusses Draft Constitution E 2
Joint Communique Issued on Malaysian Prime Minister's Visit E 3
[PRAVDA 26 Sep]

EASTERN EUROPE

Brezhnev Sends Condolences to Husak on Svoboda's Death F 1
Visit to CSSR Embassy F 1
USSR Greets Hungary's Losonczi on Birthday, Awards Medal F 2
Ustinov Greets Bulgarian Counterpart on Army Anniversary F 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Sep]
Yugoslavia, USSR Hold Talks on Economic, Technical Cooperation F 3
Briefs: Consul's Farewell Visits; Soviet-Polish Symposium F 3

WESTERN EUROPE

Fears of U.S. Missile Deployment in Italy Voiced G 1
[Ardatovsky in IZVESTIYA 25 Sep]
Commentary Hits LE MONDE on 'Anti-Soviet' Advertisement G 2
[Ignatov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 20 Sep]
Ponomarev, Suslov, Zagladin Receive Austrian CP Delegation G 3
Deputy Foreign Minister Zemskov Receives UK Delegation G 4
San Marino Foreign Secretary Ends USSR Visit G 4
[PRAVDA 24 Sep]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Israel Role as Arms Supply Agent, Cairo Role as 'Pageboy' Seen H 1
[Koryavin in IZVESTIYA 21 Sep]
U.S. Arms Sale to Israel, Plan for Lebanon Hit H 3
Israel Continues To Dominate Talks With Egypt H 4
Eight Killed, Many Wounded in Iranian Kordestan Clashes H 5
Omani-U.S. Persian Gulf 'Technical Project' Fails H 5
[Zhadyaev]
Omani Gulf Security Plan Condemned H 6
Moscow Comments on Ties With Yeman Arab Republic H 7
Libyan Reaction to Central African Republic Situation H 7

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Further Coverage of Mexican Defense Secretary's USSR Trip K 1
Visit to Leningrad [Myatelkov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Sep] K 1
Visit to Moscow Air Base [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 Sep] K 1
CPSU Delegation Returns from Jamaican Party Forum K 1
[PRAVDA 23 Sep]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Romanov Attends Meeting of Leningrad Propagandists R 1
Kazakhstan's Kunayev Visits Constituency, Tours Farms R 1

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Romanov Attends Leningrad Gorkom Plenum on Consumer Goods S 1
Kazakhstan Minerals No Longer Considered Inexhaustible S 1
[Kunzyev in PRAVDA 23 Sep]
Briefs: BAM Railway Session in Far East S 1

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA Reports on Progress of Harvesting Work T 1
CSA Reports 8-Month Livestock, Poultry Production Figures T 1
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 39]
Aliyev Addresses Azerbaijani Cotton Farmers Aktiv T 4

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Kirillin Writes on Role of Science in Economic Development U 1
[TRUD 15 Sep]
Nuclear-Powered Vessels Opening Arctic to Shipping U 1

NATO INTENDS TO CONTINUE 'NUMBERS GAME' AT MBFR TALKS

LD272052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin and Yevgeniy Lukyanov]

[Text] [Levin] Good evening, comrades. The 19th round of the talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe began in Vienna today after the summer recess. We shall begin our talks with this event.

The Vienna talks have lasted for 6 years. The 212th meeting of those taking part in them took place today. But so far there are no concrete results and as far as one can judge from Western news agencies' reports, the representatives of the NATO states intend to continue the numbers game in the new round of talks.

What is this? Here, for example, is the AP agency affirming that the socialist countries in central Europe allegedly have 170,000 more soldiers than the Western countries. The DPA agency, which operates in the Federal Republic of Germany, names a different figure: 150,000. It is not difficult to note that as soon as representatives of different news services of capitalist countries give contradictory data, doubts about their trustworthiness only grow. This, however, does not at all trouble Western diplomats who stubbornly go on about a superiority in the numbers of troops of the socialist countries and demand that the socialist states, who are direct participants in the talks make a reduction in their armed forces in central Europe 3.5 times greater than that of the NATO states. A blatant attempt is therefore being made to violate--to NATO's advantage--the existing approximate equality of the military potential of both military and political groupings.

[Lukyanov] I would add that political and military officials of the Western countries have also repeatedly talked about the approximate equality between the forces of the Warsaw Pact and NATO in central Europe, but nevertheless today the representatives of those states at the Vienna talks view the problem of the disparity in the numbers of soldiers as being of paramount importance.

[Levin] Let us try to comprehend this. On what do the Western diplomats base their calculations of dubious virtue? The point is that in the armies of their states many functions, which in the socialist countries' armed forces are borne by soldiers, are carried out by persons who officially are not servicemen. These persons wear civilian clothes, but this does not prevent them at all, for example, from servicing radar stations, as is the practice with the U.S. forces on the European Continent. And in the West German Bundeswehr the number of civilians amounted, according to data for 1973, to no less than 180,000 people. To this must be added the fact that a further 120,000 West German citizens in civilian clothes serve in the armed forces of other NATO countries. So it happens that by measuring not according to functional duties but according to the presence or absence of military uniform, the diplomats of the Western countries discover a difference in numbers that, in reality, does not exist.

Will Western diplomats give up this numbers game during the present round of talks? If one judges by the fact that the news agencies, quoting informed circles, speak of little chance of success, one has to draw the conclusion that such an intention so far apparently does not exist.

USSR, U.S., UK RESUME NUCLEAR ARMS TEST BAN TALKS IN GENEVA

LD261530 Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, September 26, TASS--After a working recess the USSR, the United States and Britain resumed here talks today with the aim of drafting a treaty on the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.

MORE ON UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Detente Supporters at Debate

LD271024 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, September 27, TASS--Special TASS correspondents, Gennadiy Shishkin, Valentin Vasilets and Yevgeniy Mankes, report:

The general political debate continues at the 34th Session of the United Nations General Assembly. Bohuslav Chnoupek, the minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia, expressed full support for the Soviet Union's proposal to place on the session's agenda an item "on the Inadmissibility of Hegemonism in International Relations." A positive solution of this problem by the Assembly could become an important step for deepening detente, he emphasized. Attaching great importance to the creation of a favourable climate for further progress in the sphere of disarmament, Czechoslovakia submitted for discussion at the session a draft declaration on international cooperation with the object of solving this problem. This must be a kind of code of political principles the states should accept as guidance for the sake of purposeful, effective, constructive and constant cooperation in the sphere of disarmament, the Czechoslovak delegate said.

"France attaches great importance to the extention of detente and regards it as one of the important and constant trends of its policy," Jean-Francois Poncet, the French foreign minister, said. France welcomes the favourable development of its relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The minister pointed out that detente in Europe had not only resolved the most obvious seats of confrontation, it had paved the way to dialogue and cooperation, had made and continued making a substantial contribution to universal peace. He called for fresh efforts aimed at extending detente which, undoubtedly, has been an obstacle on the road of stockpiling arms.

Austria's Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr also declared that his country "firmly believes in the policy of detente to which we do not see any sane alternative." He qualified the SALT II treaty as a major stage in the relaxation of tension in West-East relations. The political importance of this treaty cannot be overestimated, he said.

The minister expressed the hope that the treaty would soon be ratified. We also hope that the treaty would be followed by other efforts to relax tension, he went on to say. In his opinion, success of this important matter was facilitated by the initiatives advanced by the Warsaw Treaty member countries in May last.

To give a further impetus to detente is one of the main present foreign political tasks, Paavo Vayrynen, Finland's foreign minister said. The SALT II treaty limits the quantitative and qualitative stockpiling of nuclear arms and thus facilitates a reduction in the threat of a nuclear confrontation, he said.

"Indonesia welcomes the signing of the SALT II treaty by the United States and the Soviet Union and hopes that it will soon enter into force. We believe that this agreement promotes better relations between both countries, and thus will help reducing the risk of a nuclear war," said Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja.

SRV Comment on Hegemonism

LD271344 Moscow TASS in English 0837 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, September 27, TASS--Phan Hien, deputy foreign minister of the SRV, the leader of the Vietnamese delegation to the 34th General Assembly Session, speaking in a TASS interview, supported the Soviet proposal for including in the session agenda the item on the inadmissibility of hegemonism in international relations. This initiative, he stressed, is a timely one. It stems from the need for raising a barrier to in the way of machinations by the forces of hegemonism which seek to sabotage the process of strengthening peace and normalizing relations between countries and come out against stabilization of the international situation.

In the opinion of the Vietnamese delegation, this proposal will help repel the attacks of certain forces against Socialist Vietnam, to give a rebuff to their intentions to "teach a second lesson to Vietnam". The Soviet Union, Phan Hien said, demonstrated once more its dedication to the policy of peace and friendship between the peoples, to the policy of detente, disarmament and support of the national liberation movement and the forces of social progress.

SRV Memorandum on PRC

LD272257 Moscow TASS in English 2223 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, September 27, TASS--China is continuing feverish preparations for war on the Vietnamese-Chinese border, engineering numerous provocations in those areas and creating a serious threat to our country's security, to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. A statement to this effect is contained in the memorandum issued here by the SRV Foreign Ministry as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council.

The preparations carried out by the Chinese authorities in close proximity to the border with Vietnam, the memorandum says, are evidence that Beijing is hatching plans of fresh military adventures. China is building up the numerical strength of its troops, accumulating hig reserves of weapons and materiel. Almost everyday Chinese troops launch attacks against Vietnamese territory, open artillery and rocket fire on Vietnamese villages. Such provocations are perpetrated by the Chinese troops on land, sea and in the air. Along with it, China permanently sends its spies and saboteurs into Vietnam's territory, gives support to internal reaction, doing its utmost in an attempt to undermine normal life in Vietnam.

China, the memorandum goes on to say, openly urges the United States to send its naval ships to the coast of Indochina under the farfetched pretext of "necessity to give aid to the refugees". But the point at issue is cooperation between China and the USA in the implementation of dangerous designs against Vietnam. In order to justify their actions, the Chinese authorities present in a distorted light the situation in that region, levelling false accusations against Vietnam. The sole aim of such actions is preparation of another military aggression against our country.

China has rudely and cynically trampled all international laws and provisions of the U.N. Charter trying to "teach Vietnam a lesson," and openly threatening the independence and sovereignty of a U.N. member country, the memorandum says. The Chinese aggression against Vietnam has exposed the militaristic ambitions of the Chinese leadership hatching great power hegemonic designs. The people and government of Vietnam are resolutely condemning such actions and demanding that an end be put to them immediately.

FURTHER ON GROMYKO MEETINGS WITH FOREIGN MINISTERS

Meeting With Vance

LD280618 Moscow TASS in English 0608 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, September 28, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, had a meeting with Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state.

They discussed a number of questions concerning bilateral Soviet-U.S. relations and international problems. Special attention was given to the questions of restricting the arms race, disarmament, and items now on the agenda of the General Assembly session.

Taking part in the meeting were: On the Soviet side--First Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR G. Korniyenko, Soviet Ambassador to the USA A. Dobrynin, and on the American side--Special Adviser to the Secretary of State Shulman and the new U.S. Ambassador to the USSR Watson.

Nicaragua's d'Escoto

LD280632 Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, September 28, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko received the Foreign Minister of Nicaragua d'Escoto Brockman.

On behalf of the Soviet leadership and the Soviet people, Andrey Gromyko congratulated Nicaragua's representative on the victory of the patriotic, democratic forces in that country and declared in reply to a relevant statement by the minister on the readiness of the Soviet Union to normalize diplomatic relations with the Republic of Nicaragua. The two ministers expressed themselves in favour of development of friendly relations and cooperation in various fields in the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

The meeting took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Afghanistan's Wali

LD272042 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, September 27, TASS--Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko received Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Shah Wali.

The talk covered some issues of Soviet-Afghan relations favourably developing on the basis of the treaty of friendship, good-neighbourliness and cooperation between the USSR and Afghanistan signed last year.

Andrey Gromyko stressed that the Soviet Union gives consistent support to the efforts of the Afghan people in consolidating the political gains of the April revolution, implementing progressive socioeconomic transformations in the country and firmly opposes any interference from the outside in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Shah Wali expressed profound gratitude for the assistance rendered by the Soviet Union to new Afghanistan. He pointed out the friendly fraternal relations that have taken shape between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and declared the intention of the Afghan side to further develop and deepen these relations in the same spirit.

The ministers also exchanged views on a number of international issues concerning in particular the current session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The meeting proceeded in a warm friendly atmosphere.

FRG's Genscher

LD271030 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] In New York, a meeting has taken place between Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister, and Genscher, deputy federal chancellor and foreign minister of the FRG. The ministers discussed certain issues of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG. An exchange of opinions took place on topical international problems of mutual interest, including those connected with the work of the current session of the UN General Assembly. In particular, the questions of limiting the arms race and disarmament, and strengthening European security and universal peace, were touched on. The meeting took place in a frank and businesslike atmosphere.

Cyprus' Kiprianou

LD271950 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, September 27, TASS--The foreign minister of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, has had a meeting here with the president of the Cyprus Republic Spiros Kiprianou.

In the course of the talk, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, the sides exchanged views on questions of Soviet-Cyprus relations and also on the situation in Cyprus and the state of affairs with the settlement of the Cyprus problem. Andrey Gromyko reaffirmed the steadfastness of the Soviet line in matters related to the backing of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Cyprus Republic, its policy of nonalignment.

Touched upon also were some international problems, including those related to the work of the 34th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

GROMYKO HOLDS TALKS WITH KING HUSAYN IN NEW YORK

LD272000 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, September 27, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, had a meeting today with King Husayn of Jordan.

They exchanged views on the situation in the Middle East. Both sides expressed the view that the situation in the region remained tense and explosive due to the actions of the forces that had brought about the conclusions of the anti-Arab Camp David deal, violating the lawful rights of the Arab peoples in their struggle for a just comprehensive settlement and lasting peace in the Middle East.

PRESS REPORTS ON GROMYKO'S UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SPEECH

On 26 September Moscow PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA in Russian, both on page 4, carry versions of the UNGA speech by Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. Both press versions contain the following variation to the item entitled "Further Reportage on UN General Assembly Session" and subtitled "Gromyko Speech," published in the 26 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page CC 10 :

The last sentence on page CC 10, paragraph 7--"That document provides guidelines for further efforts to deepen the process of detente in Europe."--is omitted in the press versions.

BOVIN COMMENTARY ON IMPACT OF NONALINED SUMMIT

LD280909 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 38 Signed to Press 20 Sep 79 p 10 LD

[Aleksandr Bovin article: "Nonalinement: Successes and Difficulties"]

[Text] The sixth conference of nonalined countries' heads of state and government in Havana showed once again that the nonalined movement is an important and independent factor in world politics.

I recall that this movement emerged at the beginning of the sixties as a natural reaction to the "cold war" conflict situation. The nonalined states declared themselves a political movement demanding the removal of methods of force from the practice of interstate intercourse and a radical democratization of the whole system of international relations on the basis of equality and justice. At the first conference in Belgrade there were 25 states represented. Now there are four times as many. Stressing the dangers concealed in the confrontation between blocs imposed by imperialism, actively advocating the assertion of the principles of peaceful coexistence and an end of the arms race, demanding the establishment of a new economic order which rules out the exploitation of the weak by the strong, resolutely combatting colonialism and racism and all forms of imperialist pressure and interference in internal affairs, and defending the right of every people to determine their own destiny, the nonalined countries have played and continue to play a great role in the cause of deepening the relaxation of international tension. One of the main trends of our time is manifested in their activity; the drawing into the orbit of world politics an increasing number of states and peoples.

The Havana conference reaffirmed these fundamental values and orientation of the nonalined movement. On fundamental questions of world policy the Havana conference took a principled position according with the interests of peace and progress.

The discussions in Havana also clearly indicated the difficulties and problems which the nonalined movement is encountering. These difficulties and problems are varied in character and nature. But their main causes can, in my opinion, be divided into two interconnected groups.

First, the West is actively striving at least to blunt the anti-imperialist direction of nonalinement, generally to "tame" the movement as far as possible and to direct it into the channel of a pro-Western policy. U.S. diplomats, TIME magazine reported on 17 September, have been working for the past 2 months "feverishly trying to condition nonalined foreign ministers throughout the world." This, for example, is what Paris L'AURORE wrote on the eve of the conference: "Washington has rejected the imperial way of thinking."

Taking up defensive positions almost everywhere...the American giant is unable to deploy its forces. It limits itself to isolated maneuvers to close a breach here or somehow repair a crack there in the wall of a tottering edifice. By contrast the Soviet Union knows what it wants and is equipping itself with the means to achieve this. Acting...stubbornly and persistently, it has succeeded first in attaining America's level and then in overtaking it in certain spheres."

This is the premise. Then the conclusions: "The current unstable equilibrium could become a dangerous and lasting imbalance, which will become irreversible if other countries do not unite to take the weakening America's place in rebuffing Soviet expansionism." Oh, this "Soviet expansionism..." first they intimidate them and then, if you please, again it is: Come on, you nonalined countries, aline yourselves with poor, weakened America and help it to hold off the Soviet Union's "onslaught"...

I do not know what they were thinking of in the L'AURORE editorial office. After all, such crude, frontal agitation is not fashionable now. As a rule they try to act with more refinement. But, to the nonalined movement's credit, it must be said that it stood this test. As a whole it has stood the test. With regard to individual countries, the picture is more complex.

Here we move on to the second group of factors causing difficulties in the nonalined movement. The countries are so varied. There are both socialist and capitalist countries. Both more developed and less developed. There are democratic republics and semi-feudal monarchies. There are some closer to the West and some closer to the East. They all have an inherent desire for independent development, for active and independent participation in the discussion and resolution of international affairs. But many of them are split by disputes and conflicts whose roots reach back into the colonial past and--perhaps equally important--they have different understanding of the main trends in world politics and different attitudes to the two types of civilization, whose struggle constitutes the pivot of present-day world development. Hence, too, a differing approach to the content and meaning of world political processes in general and the policy of nonalinement in particular.

In energentically insisting on the movement's nonbloc nature, several of its participants effectively equate the policies of imperialist and socialist states. Such an approach does not bear comparison with the facts. The formal political symmetry--a "bloc" here and another "bloc" there--should not obscure the fundamental difference between them. "Bloc politics" in general is a meaningless abstraction. To use it as a basis is to put empty schematism in the place of specific analysis of a specific situation, that is, analysis of the specific policy of specific blocs in a given instance. Or, perhaps, there is no difference between a "bloc" which has repeatedly proposed simultaneously disbanding both military-political groupings and a "bloc" which has equally often rejected these proposals? Perhaps it is all the same to the cause of peace that one "bloc" is striving to multiply its membership while the other is appealing for reciprocal agreement not to do this?

The right of every state not to aline (or to aline) with blocs is indisputable. It is equally indisputable that nonalinement does free a country from the choice between right and wrong, between truth and falsehood. Can one remain "nonalined" in evaluating the despotic Pol Pot regime? If you believe that this clique of hangmen, guilty of torturing and killing millions, should be Kampuchea's representative in the nonalined movement, well, why not invite Idi Amin to Havana?

The principle of noninterference is a fine principle. But what if a people who have been turned into slaves call for help? What if those tyrannizing that people carry out their foreign masters' will and unleash aggression against a neighboring country? Not to crush the aggressor and to reject the call of a fraternal people would be to aline with the tyrants and to condemn millions more to death. The Vietnamese chose differently. That choice accords with the commands of justice and solidarity and with the democratic awareness of the age.

The nonalined movement does not exist in a vacuum. It is contained within a definite social and political environment. It acts on that environment but is also subject itself to its influence. Defending its selfish interests and the privileges it still retains in any nonalined countries, imperialism is striving to emasculate the movement's anti-imperialist direction. The nonalined movement's basic aims objectively coincide with goals pursued in the world arena by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. Mentioning this obvious fact by no means testifies to any plans to "subordinate" nonalinement to the interests of the "blocs."

So ends a week of discussions and disputes, of comparison and drawing together of opinions, of search for much desired, though not always lasting, compromises. Positions on the basic questions of the anti-imperialism struggle were reaffirmed and in many cases clarified and made more precise. A plan was outlined for further action in defense of peace, freedom, independence and progress for the peoples. The nonalined "crisis" forecast by the bourgeois press did not occur. Despite understandable difficulties, the nonalined movement again showed itself a living, developing organism. Now, Comrade Fidel Castro said in closing the conference, "our movement is more unified, more powerful, stronger and more independent than ever." Soviet people welcome this and wish the nonalined countries further cohesion in the struggle for peace, freedom, independence and progress for the peoples and a better future for mankind.

ROME MEETING ON SOLIDARITY WITH PLO REPORTED

LD271050 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Rome, September 26, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Malyshev reports:

The "International Colloquium of Solidarity with the People of Palestine, for Peace in the Middle East" is continuing in session here. Addressing the colloquium sponsored on the initiative of the Italian Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the People of Palestine, political figures, representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization and delegates from various Arab countries point to the necessity of a peaceful Middle East settlement, respect for the sovereign rights of the people of Palestine and resolutely condemn the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal.

Addressing a press conference held within the framework of the colloquium, member of the PLO Executive Committee Ahmed Sidqi Dajani spoke about the brutalities perpetrated by Israeli aircraft drop on south Lebanon's territory chemical bombs and use the same defoliants which were used by Americans in Vietnam. Ali Sidqi ad-Dajani pointed out that such actions of Israel are fraught with a grave danger to the cause of peace in the Middle East and all over the world.

The PLO representative stressed at the same time that the Palestine Liberation Organization is working for the creation of a sovereign state for the Palestinian people, and after it is created, "will be ready to extend a friendly hand" to all inhabitants of Israel.

C. Fracandzani, secretary of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Chamber of Deputies of the Italian Parliament, pointed out in his speech at the colloquium that Middle East settlement is closely connected with the strengthening of peace all over theworld. Italy and all European states, he said, could play a big role in broadening the dialogue between all countries in the effort for the development of detente and international cooperation.

The work of the colloquium has aroused much interest among the Italian public and was broadly commented on in the press. L'UNITA points out in particular the need for immediate recognition of PLO by Italy, which is advocated by an overwhelming majority of the Italian people. The newspaper IL POPOLO, the organ of the Christian Democratic Party, points out that the recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to the creation of an autonomous and sovereign state, is the necessary prerequisite for a just Middle East settlement.

Colloquium Ends

LD271820 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Rome, September 27, TASS--An international colloquium for solidarity with the People of Palestine and for peace in the Middle East has ended here. It was sponsored by the Italian Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With the Arab People of Palestine and was attended by prominent representatives of democratic parties, trade unions and public organizations as well as delegations from Arab states and the leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Participants in the colloquium discussed the situation in the Middle East and pointed out that the situation there remains tense and is fraught with a danger to world peace. They stressed that no lasting and stable peace can be established in the Middle East without a solution of the Palestine problem and without granting the right to self-determination to the Arab people of Palestine. This is prevented by the aggressive policy of Israel which continues to trample underfoot the rights of the neighbouring Arab states. Speakers at the colloquium condemned the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal as an obstacle to a just settlement in the Middle East.

At the colloquium closing ceremony held on Wednesday night, a document of the Italian solidarity committee was read out. It pointed to the need for new concrete initiatives toward a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. The committee undertook to continue putting pressure on the government and political forces of the country in order to obtain recognition of the PLO by Italy.

MEETING OF OPEC FINANCE MINISTERS IN VIENNA REPORTED

LD280926 Moscow TASS in English 2146 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, September 27, TASS--A two-day session of the OPEC finance ministers opened here today. The participants in the session are examining questions of expanding cooperation among member states in the field of finance, the situation in the world oil market, and the effect of the declining U.S. dollar rate on the revenues of oil exporting states.

Observers note that the steady downward trend of the American currency seriously prejudices the interests of the oil producing countries and reduces their oil revenues.

PRAVDA COMMENTATOR VIEWS CAUSES OF 'GOLD RUSH'

LD250953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Arkadiy Maslennikov "Commentator's Column": "Gold Rush"]

[Text] The currency markets of the capitalist world are currently in the grip of another "gold rush." One ounce of the yellow metal (31.1 grams) which 10 years ago cost $35, is now being sold at a price in excess of $380. Gold operations on the exchanges, France's LES ECHOS writes, are going "insane." A sharp drop in the exchange rate of a number of currencies, especially the American dollar, is being observed simultaneously.

But what has caused the new confusion in capitalism's currency and financial system? Western experts primarily draw attention to the fact that signs of a recession have once again been noted in the capitalist countries' economy, which has not yet recovered from the crisis of 1974-1975. This is the conclusion contained in particular in the annual IMF report recently published in Washington. The authors of the report note that the Western countries' economies are currently characterized by high levels of inflation, unceasing price rises, a slowing down in the growth rates of industrial production and unemployment. Consumer good prices rose on average by 10.4 percent in the first 6 months of 1979 in the United States, for example, and by 8.3 percent in EEC countries.

The economic and social difficulties being experienced at present by the West are inseparably linked with the arms race being fueled by the Pentagon and NATO, which deflects enormous material and labor resources from productive use and spurs inflation. Inasmuch as the signs of a new recession are appearing especially distinctly in the United States and there is now around $700 billion in world circulation, the U.S. currency is experiencing particularly heavy pressure on the international currency market. In an attempt to support the dollar exchange rate the U.S. Treasury hurriedly threw 750,000 ounces of gold onto the market. However, this unprecedented "gold auction" made no impression on the foreign exchanges. The price of the yellow metal is continuing to rise and the dollar exchange rate continues to drop. The finance ministers of a number of Western countries who met recently in Paris were unable to work out any effective measures to stabilize the currency situation.

"The gold madness," as the New York financial expert Henry (Kofmen) justly remarks, "is a vote of no confidence in the existing financial and economic system," and let us add, evidence of the inability of Western ruling circles to cope with the ailments corroding the world of capital today.

SOVIET COMMENT ON U.S. REACTION TO TROOPS IN CUBA CONTINUES

Carter Speech on Troops

LD271844 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1749 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

["On J. Carter's speech"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, 27 September, TASS--Speaking at Queens College here, President J. Carter has once again raised the so-called problem of Soviet military personnel being stationed in Cuba, around which a noisy propaganda campaign has been unleashed in the United States. He admitted that the Soviet troops who are in Cuba at the moment--J. Carter called them "Soviet combat units"--pose no threat to the United States. He explained: "They have no offensive weapons which could be used in an attack on our shores. They have no combat equipment with which to carry out incursions from the sea. They have no combat equipment with which to carry out incursions by air. In this respect, they do not pose a threat to our security."

Contradicting his own assessments, J. Carter went on to say that nevertheless, "the existing status quo is unacceptable to the United States," because, as he insisted, it is a matter of "deployment of a military unit in the Western Hemisphere."

J. Carter resorted to a number of rude and tactless sorties against the Republic of Cuba and its policy. He made it appear that Cuba is entirely dependent on foreign support, namely support from the USSR, and its actions in the international arena are in the interest of a foreign power. In asserting this the U.S. President did not bother to produce even the slightest facts or evidence.

Though stressing once more that the present situation "does not threaten U.S. security," J. Carter at the same time expressed his intention to strive to change the status quo. He warned his audience in a threatening tone that the United States could allegedly take some kind of action to change the existing situation.

While speaking about this, J. Carter noted at the same time that the number of Soviet military personnel in Cuba is now smaller than in 1963, and he did not deny that there is nothing new about the present situation compared to what has existed for many years. It is noteworthy that J. Carter stated that the United States itself is maintaining its troops on the territories of other countries and that "some of them are stationed very close to the frontiers of the Soviet Union."

"We keep troops in South Korea. We keep troops in Japan. We keep some armed forces in Turkey...." However, the U.S. President could find nothing else to say about this except to claim that it is "nothing new" and that it is "one of the elements of normal relations between such great powers as our country and the Soviet Union." This is a strange argument, to say the least, and particularly since the U.S. President made this conclusion: "We want the Soviet Union to understand that the American people react very sensitively to the presence of Soviet combat units in the Western Hemisphere, especially in a country like Cuba."

Having presented all these fabrications, attacks and threats, the U.S. President, in his next speech in Washington, called on the senators to see the ratification of the SALT II treaty as their prime task, and appealed to them "not to play politics with the nuclear arsenal." In this speech, J. Carter also warned that "a failure to ratify the treaty will be a serious blow to the United States and the cause of peace."

Time To End Hullabaloo

LD271758 Moscow TASS in English 1739 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

["Outcry Artificially Whipped Up"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 27, TASS--TASS political observer Vladimir Goncharov writes:

There has been, perhaps, nothing in the United States in recent years like the three weeks long propaganda outcry around the presence of Soviet military personnel in Cuba. There is an impression that it is being deliberately whipped up by the circles having a stake in kindling enmity on the part of the United States towards the Soviet Union and Cuba. In a natural course of things, this campaign would have for sure, long, petered out as everything is false in it--the pretext, propositions and arguments. And the aims of this hullabaloo are sordid.

It must be recalled in the first place that the pretext, that was used for the outcry, is already 17 years old--as the centre, where Soviet military personnel helps Cuban servicemen master Soviet military equipment, with which Cuba's Armed Forces are fitted out, has existed for precisely 17 years.

Also long known are the causes why the Cuban Government addressed the USSR with the request that Soviet military personnel be sent there. They are to aid that country in strengthening its defence capacity. And Cuba is known to be forced to take measures for ensuring its defence not only because of the past experiences, but also by the present situation around it, which is far from being favourable for the republic's peaceful development. It is absolutely obvious that in Washington--in the White House, the Capitol and, of course, in the Pentagon--they know well about the intrigues of the forces, that are hostile to the Cuban people and entrenched themselves abroad. They would be able, if they wished so, to tell many things on this subject. But they are tight-lipped precisely on this subject, while preferring to speak on a different subject, allude to, or openly speak of some "threat" to the United States.

Meanwhile, U.S. President J. Carter admitted during his recent meeting with American citizens in Queens College that the Soviet personnel now staying in Cuba does not constitute any danger to the United States. He said that Soviet servicemen in Cuba have no offensive arms that could be used to attack the U.S. coasts. Neither have they any combat means to launch an invasion from the sea. They have no combat means to launch an invasion from the air. Thus, he pointed out, they do not constitute any threat to the security of the United States.

And it is really absolutely obvious that the Soviet military personnel does not and cannot constitute any threat either in their strength or in their functions to the United States or any other states.

All this is known now to absolutely everyone, including, of course, those who are engaged in this noisy anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban campaign. It might seem that only one conclusion is natural in this case--it must be fairly admitted that the issue is far-fetched and close it. But this has not happened so far. On the contrary, the same speech by President Carter contains absolutely unfounded and crude attacks on Cuba's policy. A demand is made in an ultimatum-like tone that the status quo which has, as was pointed out, existed for almost two decades now, be changed.

At the same time, the U.S. President expressed intention in the same speech to continue keeping U.S. troops and numerous military bases in close proximity to the Soviet Union's borders.

The unlawfulness, inconsistency of this approach is apparent. This is, for that matter, also realised in the United States by many people. Thus, in particular, noted public figure former Undersecretary of State George Ball strongly but justly criticized the other day the double-faced official Washington's stand and absurdity of the propaganda hullabaloo started in connection with the presence of Soviet military personnel in Cuba.

There is no doubt that the artificially started, artificially whipped up and absolutely unpromising venture has been protracted beyond any measure. Clearly, it is high time to end it. This would serve towards resolution of major and urgent international issues, successful development of relations between our peoples and countries, consolidation of universal peace.

Scales, Forms of Campaign 'Amazing'

ID271726 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 27 Sep 29 ID

[Vladimir Korotkov commentary]

[Text] The American mass media continue to fan up the noisy propaganda campaign around the alleged appearance of Soviet combat troops in Cuba, and here to comment is our observer Vladimir Korotkov. This is what he writes:

The scale and forms that this campaign takes are amazing. The American U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT clamors that the fate of the SALT II treaty hangs by a thread. The retired American General [name indistinct] has gone as far as declaring that the Soviet brigade guard rockets bearing nuclear warheads in Cuba. China, of course, couldn't keep away from this anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban campaign. The NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY didn't hesitate to announce that Cuba had been occupied by the Soviet Union.

In this context one can recall a statement made by Congressman Bob Carr, who remarked that the only threat that the Soviet military personnel in Cuba poses is just its ability to provoke someone to extremely silly statements. It's universally known that for 17 years the Soviet training center has been operating in Cuba, helping Cuban servicemen master military equipment. In all these years neither the numerical strength nor the functions of the center has changed. It's obvious that the Soviet military personnel in Cuba has never been and will never be a threat either to the United States or to any other country.

Then who is interested in fanning up this issue? One has the impression that certain circles in the United States try to take advantage of it, and use it as a trump card not only in the ratification of SALT II, but also to meet some purely domestic and even narrow party interests. The French foreign minister, Jean Francois-Poncet was correct when he said in a television interview that this propaganda campaign should be viewed against the background of the election campaign that has already been launched in the United States. A former director of the Bureau for Military and Political Affairs at the American State Department, Leslie Gelb, lists on the pages of the New York TIMES as one of the main causes for panic (?the biggest theory) in Washington--the myth about the world domination plans of the Soviet Union, a myth that has been whipped up by representatives of the rightwing groups, and [who], with the help of the mass media, are helping to fan it up.

It's about these myths designed to stun public opinion that the Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, spoke about at the current General Assembly session. This propaganda, he said, has no real grounds behind it. It's based entirely on pure inventions. The Soviet Union and Cuba have already declared this. Our advice, the Soviet foreign minister went on, is very simple. One has to honestly admit the artificial nature of the issue and close it.

Aim To Delay SALT II

LD281147 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 39 Signed to Press 20 20 September 1979 publishes on pages 6-7 under the general heading "New Wave of Anti-Soviet Hysteria in the United States" a collection of reprints of U.S. press and agency reports on the claim that a Soviet combat brigade is stationed in Cuba. The roundup is prefaced with the following editorial introduction:

"By playing up the CIA-concoted 'revelation' of the appearance of a nonexistent 'Soviet brigade' in Cuba, official Washington is in fact helping rightwing opponents of detente and of ending the arms race to delay, if not wreck, ratification of the SALT II treaty.

"For the past 2 weeks world public attention has been drawn to the noisy propaganda campaign plainly launched on the initiative of reactionary U.S. political and military-industrial circles over the alleged appearance in Cuba of 'Soviet combat units.' Being deliberately fanned by U.S. officials, this ballyhoo has created serious alarm among the American people and numerous press organs. The ballyhoo, which has been raised, is being used by those U.S. circles which endeavor to prevent any limitation of the arms race and, above all, to prevent ratification of the SALT II treaty or at any rate to complicate this process. Even though many politicans warn against 'linking' other problems with the SALT II treaty's ratification, the 'hawks'--primarily Senators Jackson, Baker and Long, who represent the military-industrial complex in Congress--have begun campaigning with new vigor for 'linkage' and are demanding the postponement until next year of discussion on the question of the treaty's ratification and threatening to vote against it.

"It is beyond doubt that the present campaign, one of whose chief aims is to undermine the agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, contradicts the cause of strengthening peace and detente and the interests of all peoples, including the American people."

There follow reprints of items from the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, the New York TIMES' Leslie Gelb, the San Francisco PEOPLES WORLD, the New York TIMES' James Reston, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, the New York DAILY WORLD, the Norwich BULLETIN (Connecticut), AP and UPI.

VINOGRADOV SEES U.S. BUILDING 'PINCER' FORMATION IN MIDEAST

LD281135 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[V. Vinogradov military-political review: The Near East: A Dangerous Prospect"]

[Text] According to reports from Washington, the formation of the "quick strike force" designed to become, according to the schemes of U.S. strategists, an instrument for blackmailing and intimidating sovereign countries and peoples, is nearing completion. As U.S. Army Chief of Staff Gen E. Meyer declared at a press conference held this week, the staff and other command organs of this "super firefighting team" of 110,000 servicemen will begin operating at the very beginning of 1980. The general went on to say that the Pentagon intends above all to strengthen the air transport potential of the corps being created, in order to be able to transfer its subunits and units rapidly "to any region of the world" should the need arise.

Thus Washington is preparing its new formation for action in any spot in Asia, Africa or Latin America. "The Blitzkrieg tactic," the American Policy Research Institute observed in its report, "will be used in those regions of the Third World where U.S. interests need to be protected or pro-American regimes saved in the event of domestic upheavals." [paragraph continues]

Nevertheless, the main region for possible interference by the intervention corps is defined as the Near East and Persian Gulf zone. It is therefore no accident that the U.S. press formulates the top-priority task for this "mailed fist" of U.S. imperialism as follows: "In the event of emergencies or crises developing the Persian Gulf zone and other hotspots, it is to protect U.S. interests and insure the uninterrupted flow of Arab oil."

In this connection let us cite yet another statement that characterizes Washington's approach to the oil-producing countries. G. Hart, member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, stated to an audience at the U.S. Air Force Academy: "Taking into account the U.S. dependency on foreign oil, we could find ourselves in a situation where we would be forced to use armed forces for the purpose of guaranteeing the flow of that oil." As we can see, this is a more than frank utterance. It is as if international law, the UN Charter and commitments not to encroach on the sovereignty of independent states, not to interfere in their internal affairs and not to use military force to solve disputes did not exist for the United States.

A ceremony having a direct bearing on Washington's Near East strategy took place this week in the White House. U.S. President J. Carter, Egyptian Vice President H. Mubarak and Israeli Foreign Minister M. Dayan marked with a stream of eulogies the first anniversary of the Camp David signing of the separate deal between Cairo and Tel Aviv. All the speakers laid it on thick when extolling this agreement as having "opened the way to peace in the Near East." They can say what they like, but the facts and reality attest that over the past year this deal has by no means brought a peaceful settlement any closer. On the contrary, it has increased the tension in this explosive region. The following fact is noteworthy in this connection. The participation of high-ranking emissaries from Egypt and Israel in the ceremony was not at all the main episode in the packed program of their stay in the United States. They channeled all their efforts into "extorting" [vybivaniye] more and more consignments of weapons from their transatlantic patron. Having secured Washington's consent, in principle, to satisfy their demands, both emissaries yielded the "battlefield" to Defense Ministers K. 'Ali and 'E. Weizman. They held specific discussions as to how much of what Egypt and Israel want to acquire.

There is evidence of a patent paradox in the Camp David-style diplomacy; Expatiations about wanting peace are accompanied by steps in a diametrically opposite direction. While the talks were going on in Washington, the United States had begun deliveries to Egypt of the first of the 35 Phantom fighter-bombers and 700 armored personnel carriers which Cairo is to receive. And military aid to Tel Aviv in line with the accord reached will double and by 1981 will be equivalent to $3.45 billion. These credits will go to paying for the latest U.S. F-15 and F-16 aircraft and other highly sophisticated weapons and also for building two air bases in the Negev Desert.

After all this, it is hardly surprising that while still in Washington Israeli Defense Minister 'E. Weizman confirmed the intention of Tel Aviv's ruling circles to continue strikes against southern Lebanon. True, he made a "magnanimous gesture" in Washington's direction, adding that his government would "consult" with the United States when implementing these armed actions. But the Israeli minister immediately declared that these "consultations" would take place both when the Israeli Army's operations were being planned and after they had been carried into effect. He thereby let it be understood that the United States will not forbid the pursuit of such actions.

In recent years the Zionist aggressor has obtained military materiel worth a total of more than $10 billion from the Pentagon arsenals. Using U.S. aircraft, tanks and missiles, Israel is constantly expanding the scale of aggression against sovereign Lebanon and subjecting its cities and villages to barbaric shelling and bombing. As a result of these brazen actions 270,000 inhabitants, that is, almost 10 percent of Lebanon's population, have been left homeless. And how many Lebanese have died during this? Yet Tel Aviv, ignoring world public appeals and UN recommendations, is continuing to this day to sow death and destruction on Lebanese soil. "The Israeli military barbaric actions in Lebanon," S. Sayil, a prominent Palestinian figure and member of the Fatah Central Council, stated, "pursue the aim of compelling this Arab state to support the Egyptian-Israeli 'peace treaty' and to liquidate the Palestinian resistance movement." It is impossible not to see that the Camp David agreement concluded under Washington's patronage encourages the aggressor to implement these criminal schemes.

Nor can one fail to note yet another dangerous aspect of the provisions of the "peace treaty" between Cairo and Tel Aviv, now being implemented. At the talks held in Washington the sides reached agreement on creating "joint forces" for monitoring the implementation of the anti-Arab separate deal in the Sinai Peninsula, which is being formally handed back to Egypt. It was announced that several hundred U.S. "specialists" in addition to Israeli and Egyptian forces will make up a "Sinai peace-keeping force."

U.S. Air Force operations in this region will be considerably expanded; since 1975 it has been openly conducting air reconnaissance here. The functions of the U.S. "field mission" in Sinai, which has been there for 3 years now, will also be expanded. The Pentagon intends, furthermore, to use the existing military bases in the Sinai Peninsula and to create new military installations there.

Summing all this up, it is easy to see that what we are talking about is in fact a further expansion of the U.S. military presence in this region. The U.S. presence is also being built up in the south of the Arabian Peninsula, where Oman has become the target of Washington's very close attention. Pentagon experts are now there in order so to speak, to study on the spot the "needs" of the regime of Sultan Qabus, who is kept in power only with the aid of weapons obtained from Western powers. U.S. patrol aircraft are already firmly "established" at the base on the Omani island of Al-Masirah. The decision has also been taken to increase the number of calls made by U.S. Navy ships to the coastal waters of this Arab state.

In consolidating its hold in Sinai and in southern Arabia, the United States, is, as it were, taking hold of the Near East and Persian Gulf zone in "pincers." This dangerous prospect, which threatens the independence and territorial integrity of the region's states and peace and security in the Near East, is resolutely rejected by the vast majority of Arab countries. A true stabilization of the situation here and a just settlement of the crisis situation can be insured only if this region of the world is rid of the presence of foreign troops and military alliances, and if the Arab people of Palestine are able at last to exercise their legitimate right to create a sovereign state.

AIM OF GRANTING TURKEY AID TO SECURE MILITARY BASES

LD280540 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1612 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 27 September--After a long debate the U.S. Congressional Appropriations Committee has approved the bill on granting Turkey military and economic aid totalling $450 million. Under the economic aid program which will amount to about $200 million, $75 million will be granted free of charge. Turkey is being granted $250 million for military purposes in the form of a loan, of which $50 million are on very favorable terms.

Local observers assess the committee's decision as a routine manifestation of the United State's "carrot and stick" policy. Voting in the committee took place following the resumption in Ankara of Turkish-American talks at the level of technical experts to prepare a so-called "joint defense." agreement. The United States is proposing that Turkey conclude a new military treaty, counting on the difficulties being experienced by the Turkish economy. Here Washington is seeking not only the right to maintain its bases and other military objectives on Turkish territory but also extensive "autonomy" for them. At present there are 38 American military bases and more than 5,000 servicemen in Turkey.

Washington is dissatisfied about the fact that in recent years Turkey has conducted an increasingly independent course in foreign policy and that statements have emanated from Ankara concerning intentions to review its one-sided NATO-orientation.

In July 1975 in connection with Cyprus events and the subsequent temporary embargo on the delivery of American weapons to Turkey, the activity of U.S. bases was partially suspended. Now they are functioning on a temporary status basis the time period of which is ending. The talks being held in Ankara are aimed at preparing the foundation for the further functioning of American military bases in Turkey, to which Washington ascribes great importance in the plan to strengthen NATO's southern flank.

Pressure at the talks with simultaneous promises of aid--this is the tactic chosen by Washington. It is pursuing selfish aims and has nothing in common with promoting the genuine national interests of Turkey.

U.S. CONGRESS APPROVES PANAMA CANAL APPROPRIATION

LD262230 Moscow TASS in English 2212 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Washington, September 26, TASS--The U.S. Congress has today approved the bill on the appropriation of funds for the implementation of the new treaties on the Panama Canal and sent it for signing to the country's president.

The House of Representatives held a voting on the bill on Wednesday and gave it a "green light" by 232 votes against 188. The senators approved the document on Tuesday by 63 votes against 32.

President Carter is to sign the new bill approved by both chambers of the congress before October one, when the Panama treaties will come into force and the practical transfer of the canal under Panama's control will start. According to the treaties on the Panama Canal, signed by Panama and the United States in 1977, control over this canal linking two oceans must be turned over to Panama by January 1 of the year 2000.

Rightwing Campaigns Against Transfer

LD271516 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[TASS observer Yuriy Romantsov commentary]

[Text] Moscow, September 27, TASS--Panama stands on the threshold of a historic event: The new Panama Canal treaties will enter into force within a few days. They replace the one-sided 1903 agreements, imposed by American imperialism and "legalising" the United States military-colonialist presence on the territory of a sovereign state. According to the new treaties, the gradual transfer of the Panama Canal Zone to Panama's jurisdiction begins on October first, this year. The transfer of the zone includes the ports, the railway system and motor-roads, homes, public buildings, schools and hospitals. This is the first step along the long road of restoration of national sovereignty over the land wrested from Panama. The entire process will be concluded by the year of 2000, when the Canal passes under full Panama control.

The Panamanian people are preparing to mark this event as a big holiday. The ceremony of Panama's entry into the Canal Zone will take place on October first. This will be a magnificent procession, attended by the leaders of the republic together with the mass of the people. On the eve of the red-letter day a number of legislative steps have been taken for the practical materialisation of Panama's sovereignty in the Canal Zone. The two districts emerged in the administrative division of the republic: Ancon on the Pacific and Cristobal on the Atlantic Coast.

Quite different is the atmosphere prevailing in Washington on the eve of the entry into force of the treaties. The apologists of United States undivided sway on alien land, the advocates of retention of the military enclave of American imperialism on the Isthmus of Panama launched a feverish campaign to prevent implementation of the treaties, to impose fresh concessions upon Panama and to infringe her sovereignty. The Washington POST wrote that these forces resort to any subterfuges to frustrate the international agreements, which had been ratified by the Senate and thus become law.

Reaction launched an attack in all directions. To carry out its far-reaching political schemes it took advantage in Congress of the discussion of a purely financial bill in recent days--on appropriations for the implementation of the treaties, and succeeded in inserting many "amendments" and "additions" which directly run counter to the spirit and letter of the documents, signed with Panama. A special wording, for instance, was included, which permitted the United States President to establish military control over the canal if its security was threatened. Congress also calls for timely notification of any transfers of real estate in the Canal Zone by the Panamanian side and its agreement to such operations.

The right-wing conservative caucus developed tempestuous lobbying, allocating one million dollars for the defeat of those legislators at next year's elections who refuse to submit to the diktat of reaction on the Panama issue.

The American right-wing, specifically, Senator Barry Goldwater, Representatives Robert Bauman, John Murphy and others, assessed the signing of the Panama Canal treaties in 1977 after 14 years of strenuous negotiations as their big defeat and since then have not abandoned hope to avenge it. They want to emasculate the content of the documents, revise them in such a way which would authorise Washington to intervene in the internal affairs of the State of Panama, including the use of armed forces on the plea of safeguarding normal functioning of the Canal.

Panama is anxiously watching the activity of American reaction. At the same time its strategems cannot push the Panamanian people off the road of struggle for the recovery of the territory illegally wrested from them. President Aristides Royo of Panama, calling upon the people for unity in face of hostile machinations, firmly reassured them that a new era in the history of the country would begin on October First--the restoration of national sovereignty in the Panama Canal Zone.

'Punitive Detachments' to Panama

LD271324 Moscow TASS in English 1002 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Yuriy Levchenko report]

[Text] Washington, September 27, TASS--The American military staged another provocation to intimidate small countries. The Pentagon moved the strike (?15th) airlanding brigade to the Panama Canal Zone for participation in largescale "military exercises" scheduled there, the Washington POST reports.

According to the newspaper, the Pentagon is strongly emphasizing that the movement of the combat brigade to Panama is a "routine operation". The provocative purpose of this United States' show of military strength does not cause anyone's doubts here. According to well-informed sources, this has been an anti-Panama action, planned in advance and specially timed for the entry into force on October First of the new treaties on the canal which by the year of 2000 must be transferred to full control of Panama.

It is common knowledge that the United States reactionaries, dreaming of the retention of strategic springboards in Central America, obstinately resist to transfer of control over the canal to its lawful owner, the people of Panama.

Unable to prevent the conclusion and ratification of the treaty--though it was precisely their "efforts" that stalled the talks on this question for almost 13 years--they tried to block the draft law on appropriations for the implementation of the treaties. Twice, this purely financial measure had been rejected by the ultras in the House of Representatives that brazenly demanded "retention of the canal" by the United States at any price.

In recent days the American press has been most intensively "expressing anxiety" over possible "incidents" and "disorders" in the Panama Canal Zone, spreading rumours on Panama's alleged "intention" to seize control over the canal by "force". The movement of handpicked punitive detachments to Panama, according to the Washington strategists' designs, is to frighten the people of Panama and at the same time toostep up anti-Panamanian sentiments in the United States.

The House of Representatives, though with essential reservations on Wednesday endorsed the draft law on appropriations for the implementation of the Panama Canal treaties. The Pentagon, however, continues attempts at flagrant intervention in the internal affairs of other countries, staging shows of military strength to impose its terms upon them.

U.S. DETONATES ANOTHER NUCLEAR EXPLOSION IN NEVADA

LD270721 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, September 27, TASS--The United States staged another underground nuclear explosion at the Nevada test range. According to the Energy Department, its power was in the 20 to 150 kilotons range. Since the beginning of the year, this has already been the 13th test.

ZHUKOV ANSWERS LETTERS, SCORES U.S. PROPAGANDA ATTEMPTS

LD261815 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1645 GMT 15 Sep 79 LD

[Yuriy Zhukov, PRAVDA political observer, answers viewers' letters]

[Excerpts] Good evening, dear friends. You remember that last time we acquainted ourselves with letters from ordinary Americans written to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in which they welcomed the signing of SALT II by Comrade Brezhnev and President Carter. Among these messages was a letter from an American soldier who wrote that, although he is serving in the army, he bears no hostility toward us and would like our countries to cooperate in peace. He asked if we wanted the same thing. I said then that I think I would be right to ask on your behalf the American correspondents working in Moscow and listening to our program to tell not only this soldier but all Americans that we will have no objections. If the treaty is ratified and comes into force, new possibilities will become available for further limitation and reduction of weapons and thus for the strengthening of peace and the development of mutually beneficial cooperation.

Raisa Georgiyevna Kulyanova from Saratov, mother of a family and grandmother, supports this proposal and asks whether the American correspondents fulfilled our request. Did they transmit our reply to the American soldier? I am obliged to disappoint you, Raisa Georgiyevna. The American correspondents have kept quiet. It seems that such information is of no interest to their editorial board. However, the New York TIMES, for example, prints daily in every issue on the front page its slogan: All the news thats fit to print. It looks as though it is not all the news. It does not suit somebody there to publish reports saying that ordinary Americans welcome the SALT II treaty and want peaceful cooperation with the Soviet Union and that the Soviet people have the same wish. Instead, the mass media in the United States and its NATO allies continue a really hysterical campaign about the imaginary Soviet threat. They print increasingly slanderous inventions about our country. They willingly adopt and exaggerate anti-Soviet provocations organized by the American special services, and particular efforts are made by the radio stations beamed toward the Soviet Union.

As you know, recently a particularly loud provocation was initiated at the New York airport where the American authorities detained a Soviet passenger airliner for almost 3 days in an attempt to persuade the Soviet ballerina Ludmilla Vlasova, who was leaving for Moscow, to betray the motherland. Her husband Godunov, according to the words of his new friend Robert Larkin who calls himself the press attache of the American Joffrey Ballet, is obsessed by everything American from jeans to bourbon whisky and cars. He absconded shamefully from his company which was on tour in New York, but Vlasova did not yield to such temptations and decided to return home. In the end the American authorities were obliged to stop their provocations and release the airliner which they were holding.

You reacted to this scandalous story with dozens of letters and cables. Here they are. I will not read them all out because of shortage of time, although there are many very interesting and instructive letters. Some ask whether the Americans understood how stupidly their authorities behaved in this affair. Although they like to talk so much about human rights while grossly violating these rights, I must tell you that they have really made a mess of it with their provocation.

At the beginning they had enormously exaggerated this affair. The foreign radio stations broadcasting to the Soviet Union alone transmitted 89 heartrending stories, in which they told this wild version, saying that Vlasova wants to remain in the United States and the Bolsheviks want to take her away by force for reprisal. These reports were transmitted 227 times. When Vlasova rejected the provocation, these lads became silent in confusion.

The newspaper the New York DAILY NEWS was so angry, it even attacked both Godunov and his protectors and published an article rather eloquently entitled: "He is simply a scoundrel who has abandoned his wife in trouble." Here is what the article said--listen: "New York City needs least of all another husband who has abandoned his wife. Thus the Immigration and Naturalization Service made a terrible mistake yesterday evening when it allowed ballet dancer Aleksandr Godunov to remain in our country." and then it said: "Our obstinacy"--that is American obstinacy--"with which we held for 3 days a Russian airliner at Kennedy Airport became nothing more than an expression of arrogance on behalf of a select circle of the country's leaders."

The newspaper the New York POST published similar feelings, noting with disappointment that the American authorities miscalculated politically, imagining that any Russian citizen visiting the United States would automatically want to remain. The New York POST then writes: "This was a dangerous miscalculation. The Russians have won in the end." Just a moment, we did not play such games with you as the New York POST writes. It was a more than a doubtful political game of chance.

At the beginning of July 1953 a so-called information agency of the United States--USIA in short--began operating in the United States. More than 9,500 people were employed in its apparatus and its aim was, as (Alan Wolf), New York university sociologist said, to export subversive ideology to more than 130 countries of the world. A statement by one of the leaders of this agency quite eloquently proves its purpose: "A word said in time can have more effect than a bomb thrown from a plane." However, the effect of this rather expensive activity was not very great.

Thus at the beginning of 1979 a reorganization took place. On the basis of this the USIA and the State Department Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, a new powerful and very centralized department, was created which holds in its hands all the organizations of psychological warfare. Its director--former USIA Director Reinhardt--was promoted to the rank of chief adviser to the President on questions of international information and exchange. There is no shortage of money there. During this year this new establishment, hiding under the modest sign of Agency for Information and Cultural Exchange, received $393 million which is $120 million more than the USIA used to receive. By 1980 it is proposed to spend even more--$432.5 million. We are reminded of this by Comrade Yakovlev from Rzhev.

Speaking of the tasks of U.S. official propaganda abroad, the American figure Sorensen, who had for many years worked in this USIA, called it plainly: "The war of words" and emphasized that the cold war against the Soviet Union has made this side of foreign policy activity--and I quote--"a constant concern of the American Government." The basis strategic directions of the activity of propaganda organs are developed by the National Security Council which includes the U.S. president and vice president, the director of the CIA, the secretary of defense, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, and other rather important persons. President Carter himself evaluates propaganda as a key element in American foreign policy. These are his own words. Equally great attention to psychological warfare is devoted by countries allied to the United States. Most attention is devoted to radio propaganda, whose unwilling victims we also become sometimes.

We are unwilling victims of the pirates of the airwaves who exercise their sway over foreign airwaves and violate all international agreements on the distribution of radio wavelengths. They act with extreme effrontery and once more without sparing any expense for their psychological radio war. During the last 15 years the amount of their broadcasts to our country has increased 1.5 times. A CIA employee, (Taylor), said at one time that radio propaganda is one of the basic means for psychological operations in socialist countries. A good transmitter is worth a nuclear submarine. This even more sincere statement comes from the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN.

U. S. Senator Karl Mundt, at one time one of the advocates of the cold war, answering a question on the purpose of broadcasts to the Soviet Union and what the Voice of America expects from its Russian listeners, said clearly and definitely: "We consider"--this senator said--"That they," that is you and me, "must"--must what?--"sabotage"--you hear, sabotage--" the production in the sphere of defense, delay the fulfillment of the 5-year plan program which is called upon to increase production in agriculture, and we expect"--Mundt continued--"that from time to time they"--that is the Soviet listeners of the Voice of America--"will slip out of Russia and then arrive in the United States, so that we might discover from well-informed Russians what defense structures they are building beyond the Urals and in the defense centers of Russia." This cynical statement by the American senator was contained in the official Congress shorthand records. As you see, he was not shy about his expressions and stated very sincerely the purposes and tasks of American broadcasts to Soviet Russia. He cannot bear to pronounce the words "Soviet Union."

I think, comrades, there is food for thought here. Some man ignorant of politics cannot imagine why the Americans should suddenly spend hundreds of million of dollars for broadcasting to the Soviet Union. Have they suddenly developed such love for us that they took upon themselves the duty to inform us unselfishly from morning until night and amuse us with their music again from morning until night and from night until morning? Oh no, it is a much more serious business. Radio is used by them as a means of subversive activity against Soviet power--which is stated directly by Mundt. The various entertainment, cultural and other radio programs are rather like the worms the fisherman puts on his hook so that a stupid fish swallows it.

Particular attention is given to programs intended to entice the young people. Why? This question was answered frankly during the peak of the cold war by the American magazine COLLIERS of bad memory. It is the same one which at the beginning of the fifties published a special issue devoted to the fantastic subject of the conquest and occupation of the Soviet Union by the U.S. Army, which made such a sensation. This same COLLIERS magazine wrote--listen carefully, comrades, it is a quotation--: "It is necessary to achieve that in the next war the Soviet Union should not have a young guard, should not have any Kosmodemyanskiys or any Matrosovs." You see, these people cannot sleep because of the thought that the Soviet youth is heir to the heroic traditions of immortal heroes of the great patriotic war: Oleg Koshevoy, Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya and Aleksandr Matrosov. They would like to disarm our youth morally, to entice it with stories of the American paradise and to induce it to exchange our Soviet honor for American jeans or a bottle of bourbon whisky.

The biggest center of enemy radio propaganda directed at the socialist countries is the Voice of America about whose tasks Senator Mundt spoke so eloquently. It has stationed more than 100 of its transmitters all over the world as near as possible to our borders. A total of 2,900 people work for it. The British Broadcasting Corporation--the BBC--which operates more cleverly and skillfully than the Voice of America under a pretense of objectivity but which sells the same rotten goods although better packaged, has approximately 3,500 employees. The third place in this company belongs to the notorious DEUTSCHE WELLE in the FRG which broadcasts in at least 33 languages and is mainly beamed at the Soviet Union.

I agree with many of you, comrades, who write that this station is outstanding for its particularly malicious and hostile broadcasts beamed at us. It is understandable. From the very beginning of DEUTSCHE WELLE it operated in close contact with BND--the FRG intelligence service. Its personnel were personally selected by Lt Gen (Gehlen), the closest assistant to the intelligence service leader. The first director of DEUTSCHE WELLE was Karl Guenther von Hase--a former Hitler major decorated with the Knight Cross for his activities on the Eastern Front. He was replaced by Felix von Ecker, also a former Nazi. Even now there are approximately 400 former Nazi leaders among the 1,500 employees of DEUTSCHE WELLE and its nonstaff personnel. [paragraph continues]

Working among them, just as at other radio stations carrying out psychological warfare against us, are all kinds of renegades and turncoats from socialist countries who serve their masters. The Voice of Israel, the Beijing radio and several other propaganda centers take an active part in this psychological warfare.

Detached--beyond good and evil, as it is said--are the openly subversive American stations Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty created by the American CIA, as I have already said. This was in 1953, and at the time the CIA was hiding behind a certain public committee. The station which beamed programs to the Soviet Union was then called not "Liberty" but more openly "Liberation." It was calling--and I quote--for the liberation of the people of Russia from Bolshevism. Later, when the CIA disguise was penetrated, the U.S. Congress assumed the maintenance of these radio stations.

The headquarters of the subversive center disguised under a false sign "Liberty," is in New York on 42d Street. In the entrance hall visitors can see a model of the transmitter with aerials with an eloquent inscription "This powerful transmitter sends programs of Radio Liberty to the very heart of the Soviet Union." Take note--the very heart. And for what purpose? This is the purpose. I will now read to you an excerpt from a secret document of Radio Liberty, issued in 1971 and published at the end of 1972 by the newspaper of the Austrian communists, VOLKSTIMME. Listen: "We must help the listeners"--the leadership of this subversive center instructed its editors and commentators--"to act more effectively to change the existing Soviet system. Our broadcasts must force people to doubt the Soviet system and the acts of the Soviet Government." As you can see, the tasks were expressed most frankly. Radio Free Europe acts in the same way and is beamed at other socialist countries in Eastern Europe apart from the Soviet Union. The personnel working at these subversive radio stations are selected accordingly.

All these gentlemen spin yarns and invent an imagined Soviet threat, or produce fairy stories saying that we are passing through some terrible crisis, or say that the Soviet Union has sent some combat unit to Cuba and threatens the security of the United States. Comrade Stemilov from Nikolayevskaya Oblast from Novo-Odessa writes about this with just indignation. They invent a wild story, saying that the Soviet Union is sending arms to the opposition to the Iranian Government to help uprisings, or they invent the wildest gossip about a so-called iron curtain trying to wreck the great success of the recent book exhibition and fair in Moscow. About 2,000 foreign printing houses exhibited tens of thousands of their books and signed numerous mutually beneficial contracts for publications of literature and for translations worth many tens of millions of dollars. They are not interested in all this. It is only the fact that they were not allowed to show the biography of Adolf Hitler and anti-Soviet cartoons at the exhibition which was publicized all over the world. As they said, it is a violation of free speech and free press.

The BBC commentators collect materials of a critical nature from our own newspapers and then dramatize them, make summaries of them, exaggerate and as a result make far-reaching conclusions which are the complete reverse of reality. This is nothing new, comrades. We do not hide our shortcomings and have openly criticized and will continue to criticize them boldly and mercilessly in Lenin's way. Let the gentlemen from the BBC and other centers of psychological warfare abandon hope that they will succeed in sowing doubts among us about the correctness of our path by speculating on shortcomings which we ourselves publicize.

People write from the heart and defend the honor of the motherland which is threatened by foreign slanderers with evil means, who can be attracted by such maliciousness, full of loathing for our country and our political structure won during such a long struggle against our enemies with a loss of so many victims, loathing for our way of life and everything which is so dear to the Soviet man. Whom are they addressing, these authors of anti-Soviet broadcasts? The handful of renegades like Shcharanskiy, who is ready to sell himself to anyone for a pair of foreign pants or a bottle of whisky? A rather expensive pleasure and a rather doubtful acquisition. Our ideological enemies will never succeed in moulding out of such a crowd even a likeness of some opposition to the Soviet structure.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HITS U.S.-CANADIAN MANEUVERS, OTTAWA'S POLICY

LD271531 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[S. Kuznetsov article under the rubric "International Comments": "Under Pentagon Pressure"]

[Text] The holding of joint American-Canadian maneuvers on the Pacific coast of North America has been announced in Ottawa for 24 September. About 44,000 officers and men, 45 warships and 150 aircraft will take part. Two days after the start of these joint maneuvers--the biggest in recent times--by the United States and Canada, Canadian Minister of National Defense A. MacKinnon will go to Washington for talks with Pentagon chief H. Brown. In the opinion of observers, the American side will seek from the new Conservative government in Canada more active participation by that country in NATO military measures and the joint Canadian-American North American Air Defense Command (NORAD).

As is known, the former Liberal government halved the Canadian contingent of NATO forces in Western Europe shortly after coming to power, froze the level of the country's military expenditure for several years and handed over to the national armed forces the monitoring of Canadian airspace formerly carried out from NORAD command points in the United States. These steps by the Liberals were coolly received by the Pentagon. As a result of strong pressure from Washington, Canada adopted a rearmament program which the Ottawa JOURNAL newspaper described as the biggest since World War II. Ottawa pledged, in particular, to acquire about 200 modern fighters at a cost of more than $2 billion, to adopt new warships in the navy and to renew the ground forces' tank pool. Moreover, in accordance with NATO plans Canada must increase from a battalion to a brigade the numerical strength of its troops sent to participate in the bloc's annual maneuvers in Norway. The country will also take part in financing purchases of the airborne warning and control system (AWACS) for NATO and NORAD. Its contribution has been fixed at $60 million.

The Conservative government has already expressed readiness to extend Canada's military commitments. During a recent tour of U.S. and Canadian military facilities in the Arctic, A. MacKinnon disclosed plans to "step up" Canadian troops' activity in that region. In particular, this provides for the creation of mobile strong points and the more frequent holding of maneuvers. According to a Canadian press agency report, it is planned to hold major maneuvers in the Canadian Arctic in 1981. The government is also planning to increase the numerical strength of the armed forces and to increase expenditure on acquiring new military hardware to 20 percent of the total sum appropriated for military purposes.

Plans for further militarizing the country are being elaborated at a time when the Canadian economy is going through serious difficulties and the population's living standard is falling. As J. Crosbie, Canadian minister of finance, admits, in the coming months Canadians will have to "tighten their belts even more." In order to satisfy the inordinate appetites of the NATO military and the Pentagon the government is cutting the resources allocated for social programs and intends to carry out mass dismissals of civil servants. However, the military departments huge budget--which already exceeds $4 billion and, according to the Washington NATO Council session, must be increased 3 percent annually--is not to be reduced.

This policy is meeting with growing resistance among the Canadian public, including the labor unions and the New Democratic Party which ranks third in terms of the number of deputies in the Federal Parliament. Progressive forces demand the country's withdrawal from NATO and NORAD, the reduction of military expenditure and the use of the resources thus released for social purposes.

CHINA

SINO-SOVIET MEETING ON 28 SEPTEMBER REPORTED

OW281109 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0730 GMT 28 Sep 79 OW

[Text] The PRC and Soviet delegations held a meeting on 28 September in Moscow. The delegations are separately headed by the deputy ministers of foreign affairs of the two nations, Ilichev and Wang Youping. At a preliminary meeting held previously, the two sides coordinated a procedure for the conduct of the talks which are to be held alternately in Moscow and Beijing. At the same time, the two sides have decided that talks on a border settlement will subsequently be held also alternately in Moscow and Beijing.

Officials at Concert

LD271658 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 27, TASS--The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society organized a concert, devoted to the 30th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of China, in Moscow today at the House of Friendship with the Peoples of Foreign Countries. The concert was attended by Leonid Ilichev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, other Soviet officials, and representatives of Moscow's public.

Among those present were also Wang Youping, head of the PRC's government delegation at the talks in Moscow, deputy foreign affairs minister; Tian Jiengpei, the PRC's charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR; officials of the PRC embassy and members of the Chinese government delegation.

READER'S QUERY ANSWERED ON TRADE AGREEMENT WITH PRC

LD251555 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 38 14 Sep 79 p 19 LD

[Unattributed reply to reader's letter]

[Text] [Question] It has been reported in the press that an agreement on trade and payments for 1979 has been signed between the USSR and the PRC. I would like to know what goods we will be selling China and what we will be buying from it.

[Signed] A. Atangulov, Bashirskaya ASSR.

[Answer] Approximately two-thirds of Soviet exports to China this year will consist of machinery and equipment, such as coalmining equipment, agricultural equipment, tractors, trucks and automobiles. The USSR is also supplying sawn timber, cotton, chemical goods and ferrous metals.

We are buying from the PRC various raw materials and consumer goods such as knitwear, sewn goods, silk fabrics, blankets, crockery, vacuum bottles, citrus fruits, apples and so forth.

Last year Soviet-Chinese trade turnover totaled R338.7 million.

JAPANESE REPORTS OF SOVIET ISLAND BASE CONSTRUCTION SCORED

OW271505 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 27 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Moscow Radio's Tokyo correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov reports the following in connection with Japan's new plot to intensify its anti-Soviet campaign:

According to a MAINICHI SHIMBUN report, a reliable U.S. source has said that a military base is under construction on the Soviet island of Shikotan. This intelligence source added that the construction had been going on for several months already.

It is not by accident that this intelligence source, behind whom hides the enemy of international detente and improved Soviet-Japanese relations, chose Sunday, 24 September, for disclosure of this report. On that day, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda met each other in New York. The two foreign ministers expressed their desire to develop state relations and economic cooperation between the two countries.

On the same day, a regular meeting of the Soviet-Japanese and the Japanese-Soviet economic cooperation committees was held in Moscow. The meeting examined ways of realizing several large-scale joint projects involving development of natural resources in the Siberian and Far East areas. In other words, the publication on 24 September of the report is nothing but a provocation aimed against the improvement of Soviet-Japanese relations.

Meeting newsmen in New York, Foreign Minister Sonoda warned journalists not to raise a hue and cry about the U.S. report on the so-called military buildup on Shikotan Island. He said that raising a hue and cry about it will only create tension in Japan's relations with the Soviet Union. However, on the following day, Defense Agency Director General Yamashita told reporters in Tokyo that the report on military construction on Shikotan Island will be given close scrutiny in the Diet after the general election.

Judging from all the facts, Director General Yamashita seems again to have been inclined to cling to a fiction called "Soviet threat." Whether it is a civil or military construction project, the Soviet Union is free to undertake it anywhere in its territory. The Soviet side has pointed this out over and over again. If Japan truly wishes to strengthen its relations with the Soviet Union, that can be done. The Soviet side has time and again pointed this out.

JAPANESE DECIDE TO CREATE NEW TRACKING STATIONS

LD261421 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Tracking Stations"]

[Text] Tokyo--Japan's National Defense Agency has decided to strengthen the system for tracking ships and combat aircraft. It is planned to create three new radar stations and "constant observation" zones, mainly in the "northern regions"--on Hokkaido and also in the Tsugaru and Tsushima Straits. As the newspaper NIHON KEIZAI reports, it is also planned to modernize 28 existing tracking stations.

CONCLUSION OF USSR-JAPAN COOPERATION CONFERENCE REPORTED

TASS Report

LD271312 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 27, TASS--The eighth conference of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet economic cooperation committees ended here today. A joint communique, adopted at the conference, sums up the results of fulfillment of the operating general agreements and outlined prospects for the further development of economic cooperation between the USSR and Japan.

Tokyo KYODO Report

OW271309 Tokyo KYODO in English 1240 GMT 27 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Moscow Sept 27 KYODO -- Japanese and Soviet industry leaders closed a four-day conference here Thursday after adopting a communique calling for wider reciprocal economic cooperation. The joint conference to discuss natural resources development in Siberia was attended by a 34-member Japanese delegation headed by Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and a Soviet delegation of 34 members led by Ivan F. Semichastnov, first deputy foreign trade minister. The conference confirmed as 'generally satisfactory' the five projects now under way--development of industrial chip and pulp resources, the production of coking coal mines in southern Yakutsk, the development of forestry resources, exploration for natural gas deposits in Yakutsk and exploration for oil and gas off Sakhalin -- and recommended the Soviet side take measures for supplying Japan "chip and pulp in amounts as large as possible." The conference also formally decided that Japan will extend an additional yen loan, equivalent to dollar 40 million, for the Soviets to import coal-dressing plant from Japan in connection with the production of coal in southern Yakutsk.

The meeting also advised the following three points:

Both sides sign a basic contract within 1979 on the third phase of development of forestry resources to follow up the second phase project which is to end this year. Both sides sign a basic contract on port construction at Vrangel in the near future. Both sides decide when talks should begin on modernization of the paper pulp industry in Sakhalin and construction of a pulp factory in Amursk and a paper mill in Khabarovsk, after discussing technical problems and other matters.

Concerning three other projects the Soviets proposed in February -- building an integrated steel mill on the Soviet east coast, construction of a copper smelting plant in Udokan and abestos development in Molodezhnaya -- both sides confirmed their interest and promised to continue to discuss two of the projects. About the third, the steel mill project, however, the Soviet side compromised with Japan in the communique, agreeing that 'both sides will continue to discuss the possibility of a production-sharing formula which is acceptable to each other and cooperation based on reciprocity. Japan made it clear that it did not want to accept steel output from the proposed plant but would like oil instead.

DPRK PHOTO EXHIBITION OPENS IN MOSCOW

SK271220 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 26 Sep 79 SK

[Text] On the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, a photo exhibition of the DPRK opened yesterday at the Soviet Central Revolutionary Museum under the joint auspices of the Soviet Ministry of Culture, the DPRK Ministry of Culture and Art, the Soviet-,Korean Friendship and the Korea-Soviet Society.

Speaking at the opening ceremony of the exhibition, the Soviet vice minister of culture, Mokhov, pointed out that this photo exhibition, held in accordance with the cultural exchange plan between the USSR and the DPRK, testifies strongly to the growing friendly and cooperative ties between the peoples of the two nations. Comrade Kim Jae-Bong, the DPRK ambassador to the USSR, thanked the Soviet people, who have always supported the Korean people's just struggle to achieve peaceful and independent reunification of the fatherland. The representatives of social circles in Moscow attending the opening ceremony viewed with interest the exhibited photos depicting the major (? accomplishments) in the economic and social life of the DPRK during the past 30 years under the guidance of the KWP.

MOSCOW RADIO COMMENTS ON AFGHAN GOVERNMENT'S AMNESTY

TA271633 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1700 GMT 25 Sep 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: Information from Afghanistan indicates that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has decided to declare a general amnesty with regard to the inhabitants of that country who for various reasons and in some cases under the influence of imperialist propaganda or the pressure of counterrevolutionary forces left Afghanistan after the April revolution.

The Afghan Government, which declared responsibility for the rights and the democratic freedoms of the working people and the true observance of legality and justice, guarantees full security for all citizens who voluntarily return to their country. Our commentator writes that these decrees of the people's government confirm the humanitarian aspect of the Afghan revolution and its concern that all Afghans enjoy the prospect of work in a calm and free atmosphere regardless of race, nationality and religion. Revolutionary Afghanistan vitally needs all its sons and the hands of the workers, and their energy and talent. The reason is that these days the people's government faces difficulties and its attention is drawn to [word indistinct] reasonably urgent problems which should be resolved. That country's revolution has taken reasonably tangible and reassuring steps. However, at the moment these are the first steps. Under its auspices the Afghan people have been liberated from feudalist oppression, exploitation and foreign coercion and have achieved true independence. [sentence indistinct]

The first stage of land reform has been accomplished successfully. [words indistinct] reputation and prestige of people's Afghanistan has also greatly developed in the international arena. In short this ancient country during the period of a little more than 1 year which has passed since the April revolution has changed its features considerably and has become younger.

The true friends of the new Afghanistan, and above all the Soviet people, who have [words indistinct] friendship with their southern neighbor, look with sympathy and interest to its [words indistinct]. At the same time there are many new problems on the path of the Afghan revolution. The enemies of the April revolution who operate both inside and outside the country, and who use the territory of some of Afghanistan's neighboring countries for their subversive acts against the people's rule, attempt to make these problems more complicated and [word indistimct].

The aim of the intrigue and conspiracies of imperialism and internal reaction is to prevent the Afghan people from benefiting from the gains of the revolution, and to create difficulties in its creative work, and also to exacerbate internal enmity and national conflicts and to create hostility between Afghanistan and its neighbors. Only the alliance and unity of all the revolutionary forces, the unity of all the working people of Afghanistan and the efforts of all the Afghan patriots can thwart the (?actions) of counterrevolutionary forces. It is for this reason that today the invitation by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the government of that country to the people to unite for the defense of the revolution, to show great vigilance against the conspiracies of internal and external enemies and to safeguard and develop the gains of the April revolution seems so urgent.

AFGHANISTAN 'RALLIES IN SUPPORT OF REVOLUTION'

LD272112 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Meetings and demonstrations are being held in Afghanistan in support of the gains of the 1978 April revolution. More about this from a Radio Moscow correspondent in Kabul, (Viktor Bazilevich):

The Government of Democratic Afghanistan is constantly implementing major social and economic reforms in the interests of the people. Hundreds of thousands of peasants who were exploited for centuries by landlords and other feudals have received land free of charge for permanent use. The campaign to wipe out illiteracy is in full swing. In the 16 months of people's government more than 600 new schools and other institutions of learning have been opened. For the first time ever children belonging to the different ethnic groups can study in their native language. People are building a new life as a closely knit family.

But the enemies of the Afghan revolution, the feudals who lost their privileges in April last year, have not stopped their intrigues. They make armed sallies from the territory of some neighboring countries. I talked to people who saw counterrevolutionary bands of mercenaries set schools and mosques on fire, manhandle civilians and torture teachers and land reform activists.

But a people determined to do away with oppression and exploitation forever cannot be intimidated. Thousands are joining committees in defense of the revolution. They are people of all walks of life. Support for the Afghan Government's policy has been expressed by Muslim religious leaders. The head of the Supreme Muslim Council, Abdol Aziz Sadeq, views as deliberate slander allegations of Western news media that the people's government is closing mosques and harassing believers. The people's government, said Aziz Sadeq when I interviewed him, respects religion. It gives Muslims every assistance and shows solicitude for their needs. The Afghan press, radio and television constantly reports mass demonstrations and rallies in support of the people's governments. The working people are determined to rebuff all intrigues by external and internal reactionaries and uphold the gains of the April revolution.

KOSYGIN SENDS GREETINGS MESSAGES TO INDIAN LEADERS

Telegram to President Reddy

LD171246 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 17, TASS--When flying over the territory of friendly India on his way to the Soviet Union Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin sent from board the plane a telegramme to the President of India Neelam Sanjiva Reddy and the great Indian people conveying heartfelt greetings and wishes of wellbeing and progress.

"I am confident that the friendly Soviet-Indian relations resting firmly on the 1971 treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation, will further develop and strengthen for the good of the peoples of our countries, universal peace, detente and international security", the telegramme says.

Greetings to Indian Prime Minister

LD171248 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 17, TASS--When flying over the territory of friendly India on the way to the Soviet Union Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin sent from board the plane a friendly telegramme to the Prime Minister of India Charan Singh in which he conveyed to the prime minister and the great Indian people wishes of happiness, wellbeing and progress.

"I express confidence that relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India will successfully develop for the good of our peoples, of the cause of peace in Asia and in the whole world", the telegramme says.

CPSU SENDS GREETINGS TO KNUFNS CONGRESS

LD271115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[CPSU Central Committee greetings to Congress of Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation]

[Text] To the delegates to the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] congress.

Dear comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee greets the delegates to the KNUFNS congress and, through you, the entire courageous Kampuchean people.

The creation of the KNUFNS played an outstanding role in the Kampuchean people's liberation struggle. Under the front's leadership the Kampuchean patriotic forces won a historic victory by overthrowing the tyrannical antipopular regime which had committed monstrous crimes against the Kampuchean people. Today the KNUFNS is the acknowledged militant vanguard bringing together the broadest strata of the country's population, who are fully resolved to build an independent, free and democratic Kampuchea following the path of socialism.

Soviet people delight in the fraternal Kampuchean people's new successes in establishing peaceful life, restoring the national economy and healing the wounds Kampuchea sustained at the hands of the criminal clique of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, which a People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] People's Revolutionary Tribunal found guilty of genocide and outlawed.

The PRK's international positions and prestige strengthen day by day. Its peace-loving foreign policy course gains wider and wider international recognition by, among others, many participants of the nonalined movement which is an important factor in world politics.

The Kampuchean people's just struggle against imperialism and international reaction has always met with profound sympathy and solidarity in the Soviet Union and still does.

We wish the congress delegates successful work for the good of the Kampuchean people and for the sake of the triumph of the cause of peace, democracy and social progress in the ancient land of Kampuchea.

With fraternal greetings,

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee.

Planned KNUFNS Second Congress

LD272222 Moscow TASS in English 2016 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, September 27, TASS--According to the SPK news agency, the Central Committee of the United Front for National Salvation of Kampuchea decided to convene the 2nd congress of the organisation. A preparatory committee has been set up for the purpose headed by Deputy President of the front Tea Sim. The communique issued in this connection stresses that the task of the forthcoming congress will be to further strengthen the unity of all the groups of population and to unite them for a successful implementation of the revolutionary tasks of today. The first constituent congress of the United Front for National Salvation of Kampuchea was held at the beginning of December, 1978. The creation of the at the [as received] United Front marked a turning point in the struggle to overthrow the criminal Pol Pot regimewhich pursued a policy of genocide.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON PHAM VAN DONG'S CENTRAL AMERICAN TRIP

LD271317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Mikhail Domogatskikh "Commentator's Column: "Solidarity Visits"]

[Text] Hanoi--Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong's visit to Latin America has ended with an official friendly visit to Cuba and talks with Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the republic's Council of State and Council of Ministers.

In addition to Cuba, the Vietnamese delegation visited Mexico, Panama, Nicaragua and Jamaica. The trip reflected the high prestige enjoyed by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] in the Latin American countries. The joint communiques showed that the meeting participants have common or coinciding positions on many international issues. Thus they share the opinion that it is important in international affairs nowadays to adhere strictly to the principles of respect for national independence, sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and the solution of disputed issues by peaceful means.

Proceeding from the spirit of the Havana conference of nonalined countries' heads of state and government which ended recently, the participants in the talks reaffirmed once again that they will resolutely oppose imperialism and neocolonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination.

The fact that both Socialist Vietnam and the Central American countries are interested in ending the arms race and in disarmament again found confirmation during the meetings. In his speeches the SRV prime minister noted, in particular, the important role of Mexico's peace initiatives aimed at transforming Latin America into a region of the globe free from nuclear weapons. The Latin American peoples are waging a persistent struggle for independence, sovereignty and social progress. They are supported by the Vietnamese people's solidarity. Pham Van Dong stated his support for the just struggle by Panama's people for sovereignty over their territory. He spoke admiringly of the courageous struggle of Nicaragua's people who have overthrown Somoza's bloody dictatorial regime.

Support was also received by the SRV policy whose aim is to establish peace and stability in Southeast Asia. This showed once again the futility of the attempts by imperialist and hegemonist circles to isolate Vietnam in the international arena. Socialist Vietnam's enterprising peace-loving policy aimed at developing friendship and cooperation with all countries and strengthening universal peace and security is providing the country with new friends throughout the world.

VIETNAMESE VICE PREMIER STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

LD271405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Stopover on the Way Home"]

[Text] Huynh Tan Phat, vice-premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Government, who stopped over in the USSR on the way home after the completion of visits to Ethiopia and Angola, departed by air from Moscow for Hanoi on 24 September.

VIETNAM DISCUSSES DRAFT CONSTITUTION

LD212108 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, September 21, TASS--An important political campaign, the discussion of the draft new constitution, was started in Socialist Vietnam.

Meetings discussing the draft fundamental law are held in collectives of the working people, at educational establishments, in units of the People's Army. These meetings are held in the atmosphere of enthusiastic political activity. The commission for working out of the constitution already received about 200,000 remarks, proposals and supplements to the draft.

The new fundamental law sums up the results of the revolutionary struggle of the Vietnamese people, reflects the course and policy of the Communist Party of Vietnam, ensures the successful development of the Vietnamese society at the new stage. It consolidates the guiding role of the party of the Vietnamese communists--the vanguard of the working people of the country.

It is pointed out in the draft constitution that in the sphere of the foreign policy, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is strengthening solidarity and cooperation with fraternal socialist countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, is developing relations of friendship with neighbouring countries, is actively supporting and making a contribution to the struggle of peoples of the world against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism. Vietnam declares against expansionism and great power hegemonism, is waging the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

After the nation-wide discussion that is planned to be concluded in October, the commission for working out of the constitution will conclude drafting the constitution. It will then be discussed by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and will be submitted for endorsement to the session of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON MALAYSIAN PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

LD271205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 79 pp 1, 5 LD

[Joint communique issue on 18-25 September visit to the USSR by Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn]

[Text] Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn and his wife were in the Soviet Union on an official visit from 18 through 25 September 1979 at the invitation of the USSR Government.

In addition to Moscow, the prime minister and those accompanying him visited Leningrad, Tashkent and Samarkand. They had an opportunity to familiarize themselves with Soviet people's lives and the Soviet Union's achievements in the sphere of the economy, science and culture. Everywhere the distinguished guests from Malaysia and those accompanying him were given a friendly welcome, for which they express deep thanks.

During his stay in Moscow the Malaysian prime minister laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

The Malaysian prime minister was received by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Talks took place between A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn in which the following took part:

On the Soviet side--N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade; S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; V.P. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; N.P. Firyubin, USSR deputy foreign minister; B.T. Kulik, USSR ambassador to Malaysia, and I.A. Rogachev, USSR Foreign Ministry department chief;

On the Malaysian side--Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen; Tan Sri Zakariya bin Haji Muhamed Ali, general secretary of the Foreign Ministry; Dato [as published] Zainal Abidin bin Sulong, Malaysian ambassador to the USSR; (Tan Sri Iskhak bin Khadzhi Patekh Akkhir), chief of the prime minister's department's Economic Planning Administration; (Dato Bong Yon Meng), general secretary of the Primary Industries Ministry; (Akhmad bin Mokhamed Yusuf), administration chief in the prime minister's department; and Dato (?Azizyv) bin Zaynal (?Abidin), chief private secretary to the prime minister.

During the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of frankness and mutual understanding, there was a broad exchange of opinions on questions of bilateral relations and also on a number of topical international problems of mutual interest.

The sides noted that relations between the two countries are based on mutual adherence to the principles of equality and mutual respect, strict observance of sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. The Soviet Union and Malaysia confirmed their determination to continue along the path of consolidating good relations and expanding mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic, trade, scientific, technical and other spheres for the benefit of both countries' peoples. The fruitful joint research which Soviet and Malaysian scientists are carrying out in the sphere of natural and synthetic rubber, which could also be extended to other spheres of mutual interest, are an example of this cooperation.

Both sides agree that exchanges of parliamentary delegations, contacts in the sphere of education, art, sport, the press, radio and other spheres and between public organizations and the activity of the "USSR-Malaysia" and "Malaysia-USSR" friendship societies promote the intensification of mutual understanding between the Soviet and Malaysian peoples. They also stressed the need for the further development of exchanges and cooperation in these fields.

Both sides confirmed that the agreement on economic and technical cooperation and the agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation signed on 4 October 1972 will continue to be an important basis for the elaboration of bilateral programs of mutual interest.

The sides noted with satisfaction the proximity of the positions of the USSR and Malaysia on many international problems and voiced their determination to continue their efforts aimed at the strengthening of peace and international security, the liquidation of hotbeds of tension and the threat of war and the nonuse of force in international relations.

The sides exchanged views on the situation in Southeast Asia. They expressed their serious concern at the unstable situation existing there, which presents a threat to stability in that part of the world. They expressed the hope that the sincere desire for peace of the countries of this region will be realized on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The two sides stressed the need to achieve trust and good-neighborly relations between all Southeast Asian countries on the basis of the aforementioned principles.

The Soviet Union views with understanding the Southeast Asian peoples' efforts aimed at strengthening their sovereignty and security and developing mutual cooperation with a view to improving their living standard. Consistently opposing closed military-political and economic blocs, the Soviet Union takes into consideration the statements by the leaders of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN] countries that they are striving to develop economic, social and cultural cooperation and that ASEAN is not and will not be of a military nature.

The two sides believe it is essential that efforts continue to be made in the interests of strengthening peace throughout the world, including Asia, and developing cooperation among all countries on the basis of the principles of sovereign equality, the nonuse of force, the inviolability of borders, territorial integrity and political independence and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states.

The Soviet Union and Malaysia proceed from the premise that the course toward the solution of international disputes by peaceful means accords with the interests of peace, the interests of all peoples. They therefore support any steps aimed at the peaceful solution of international disputes in direct accordance with the UN Charter and the goals and principles enshrined therein: They assess highly the decision of the UN 27th General Assembly Session "On the Nonuse of Force in International Relations and the Prohibition For All Time of the Use of Nuclear Weapons."

When exchanging opinions on international problems, the sides reiterated their desire to continue to make efforts aimed at relaxing tension, strengthening peace and developing international cooperation. The arms race which is taking place represents a great danger to peace and directly contradicts the UN Charter and the peaceful aspirations of all peoples who desire to live under conditions of peace and security.

The Soviet Union and Malaysia oppose the arms race. They believe that the ending of the arms race and the implementation of disarmament measures are the most urgent task facing the peoples of the world. They believe that the attainment of general and complete disarmament under effective international control is a vital precondition for the preservation of international peace and security. The Soviet Union and Malaysia are convinced that the conclusion of the treaty between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive arms is a vital contribution to the cause of averting a nuclear war and deepening the relaxation of international tension and could become a stimulus for progress in solving other disarmament problems.

The Soviet Union and Malaysia confirmed their support for the idea of transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace in accordance with the desires of the peoples of that region.

The sides examined the situation in the Near East and spoke out in favor of the need for an all-embracing, just settlement providing for the withdrawal of Israel's troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, the implementation of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to create their own state, and the guaranteeing of independent existence and security for all states of this region involved in the conflict.

Both sides expressed their firm determination to promote in every way the definitive liquidation of the remnants of colonialism in all forms and manifestations and expressed their firm intention to continue to make all necessary efforts in order to promote the drawing up of a new convention at the UN Law of the Sea Conference.

The Soviet Union and Malaysia confirmed their intention to operate in the direction of the further enhancement of the effectiveness of the United Nations in maintaining universal peace, strengthening the peoples' security and promoting international cooperation on the basis of the strict observance of the UN Charter. The sides are satisfied with the exchange of opinions that has taken place and noted the usefulness of maintaining personal contacts between leading figures of both countries. They expressed a readiness to hold a regular exchange of opinions at various levels on questions of mutual interest.

Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn invited A. N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to pay an official visit to Malaysia. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

BREZHNEV SENDS CONDOLENCES TO HUSAK ON SVOBODA'S DEATH

LD212034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2900 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. It says:

Dear Comrade Husak, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and all the Soviet people, I convey to the leadership and people of the fraternal CSSR deepest condolences on the death of Comrade Ludvik Svoboda, the outstanding state, political and military figure of Czechoslovakia.

The greatest events of recent Czechoslovak history and Czechoslovak-Soviet relations are inseparably linked with the name and activity of Comrade Svoboda. A loyal son of his people, who devoted his whole life to the struggle for the independence and prosperity of his homeland, he made a decisive choice in favor of socialism and was always true to his communist convictions.

Svoboda's talent as a captain of men was radiantly disclosed in the joint struggle of our peoples against fascism. He was one of the leading organizers of the Czechoslovak People's Army, whose units, under its command, traversed, side by side with Soviet troops, the glorious combat path from Sokolovno to Prague.

Svoboda made a considerable contribution to the construction of Socialist Czechoslovakia, in defense of the revolutionary gains of the country's working class and working people. Ludvik Svoboda's principled position, firmness and courage in the post of CSSR president and member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee played a great role in the implementation of the party leadership's course toward the strengthening of socialism and the country's further all-round development.

My comrades and I will always remember how much Ludvik Svoboda did together with you and other Czechoslovak comrades for the development and strengthening of the unbreakable friendship between our peoples and their armed forces. He was a Hero of the Soviet Union, holder of the International Lenin Prize for the Strengthening of Friendship Among Peoples, and bearer of many other high Soviet awards. He was well known and loved by millions of Soviet communists and Soviet people.

The bright image of Ludvik Svoboda, a great son of Czechoslovakia and a great friend of the land of the soviets, will remain forever in our memory.

Visit to CSSR Embassy

LD251035 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Today Comrades Brezhnev, Grishin, Suslov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Rusakov, as well as Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Maltsev, first deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs, visited the CSSR Embassy in Moscow in connection with the death of the outstanding statesman, political and military figure of Czechoslovakia, Comrade Ludvik Svoboda. With a minute's silence they paid tribute to the memory of the great son of Czechoslovakia and great friend of the land of the soviets. They also signed the book of condolences.

USSR GREETS HUNGARY'S LOSONCZI ON BIRTHDAY, AWARDS MEDAL

ID172248 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 1800 GMT 17 Sep 79 ID

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium have sent a greetings telegram to Pal Losonczi, member of the MSZMP Politburo and president of the Presidential Council. The telegram emphasizes:

Dear Comrade Losonczi: The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium send their cordial greetings to you on your 60th birthday, to you, a statesman of the Hungarian People's Republic and a leader of its party. Your personal contribution to the fraternal, friendly and multilateral contacts between our countries, parties and peoples is highly valued in the Soviet Union.

We wish you, dear Comrade Losonczi, good health and renewed great successes in your responsible endeavors for the benefit of the Hungarian people, socialism and peace.

[signed] The CPSU Central Committee; USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was also announced today about the award to Comrade Pal Losonczi of the Order of Merit of the October Revolution. The decree emphasizes that Comrade Pal Losonczi, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, is to be awarded the Order of the October Revolution in recognition of merit be manifest in the development of fraternal friendship and multilateral cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Hungarian People's Republic, and on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

The document is signed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Mikhail Georgadze, secretary of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

USTINOV GREETS BULGARIAN COUNTERPART ON ARMY ANNIVERSARY

ID281109 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Sep 29 p 1 ID

[Greetings message from Marshal of the Soviet Union, Dmitri Ustinov, USSR defense minister, to Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of national defense on Bulgarian Army Day]

[Text] To Army Gen Comarade D. Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of national defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf I send you and all Bulgarian servicemen combat greetings and wholehearted congratulations on the 35th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Born during the struggle against the monarchist-fascist regime and for its motherland's freedom, independence and democratic transformation, the Bulgarian People's Army, under the Communist Party's leadership, has traveled a great path of development and become a reliable bulwark of the socialist gains of fraternal Bulgaria's working people. Together with the armies of the other Warsaw Pact states, the Bulgarian People's Army vigilantly guards the peaceful labor of the builders of socialism and communism.

I wish the Bulgarian People's Army personnel further success in combat and political training and the improvement of their combat skill in the interests of strengthening the defense capability of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the socialist community countries.

[signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

YUGOSLAVIA, USSR HOLD TALKS ON ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL COOPERATION

LD270906 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2030 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The Soviet-Yugoslav intergovernmental committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation held its 17th session in Belgrade from 24 to 26 September. Guided by the accord reached during the meeting between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY [Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia] and president of the LCY [League of Communists of Yugoslavia], and enshrined in the Soviet-Yugoslav communique issued in August 1977, the committee considered the course of the preparation of the long-term program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY for the period after 1980. The session of the committee also discussed the realization of the existing trade and economic agreements between the USSR and the SFRY in 1979. The Soviet delegation at the Session was headed by Ivan Arkhipov, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Yugoslav by Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY.

Ivan Arkhipov was received today by Petar Stambolic, member of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Stambolic asked him to convey to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, cordial greetings and best wishes from Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and president of the LCY. During the meeting, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, they positively assessed the development of economic cooperation between the two countries and expressed the desire felt on both sides to continue to expand it.

BRIEFS

CONSUL'S FAREWELL VISITS--On 25 September Aleksey Fedoseyevich Vatchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, received Alexandru Ungur, Romanian consul general in Kiev, on the occasion of the latter's departure for home. Aleksey Fedoseyevich Vatchenko presented Alexandru Ungur with a honorary certificate of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium in recognition of his services in the field of strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the USSR. On 25 September Comrade Sokolov, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and second secretary, received Alexandru Ungur, in connection of the latter's departure for home. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 25 Sep 79 AU]

SYMPOSIUM WITH POLAND--A Soviet-Polish symposium on shipbuilding opened today in Nakhodka. Participating in the symposium are representatives of fishing organizations of the Far East, Kamchatka, Sakhalin, as well as representatives of Polish shipbuilding companies and vessels supplying fishing trawlers and equipment for ships of all classes in the Soviet Union. According to the head of the group of Polish specialists, the navigation companies of the Far East are the largest customers of Polish shipbuilding companies. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 19 Sep 79 OW]

FEARS OF MISSILE DEPLOYMENT IN ITALY VOICED

LD271033 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Ardatovskiy article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Justified Concern"]

[Text] In the Italian Parliament representatives of various political parties have submitted urgent questions addressed to the defense minister and the chairmen of the Defense Affairs Committee. They are demanding an immediate answer on the truth of the rumors that have appeared in the press that Italy has agreed to deploy Pershing-2 nuclear missiles and cruise missiles on its territory.

Not only the Italian public is interested in clarifying this issue, since it involved a step which could substantially influence the whole situation in Europe and become a factor retarding the process of easing international tension.

The source of the information was, in particular, a dispatch from Brussels by Renato Proni published in LA STAMPA, one of Italy's most reputable bourgeois newspapers. The author is one of the journalists most qualified to write on NATO problems. He refers to the fact that Italy's practical consent to the deployment of "Eurostrategic" missiles was given at a meeting of "high-ranking experts" who discussed the prospects of NATO arms modernization in Europe. The journal NOUVELLE ATLANTIQUE reports that this meeting took place 10-11 September and that the Pentagon was represented at it by Assistant Defense Secretary David McGiffert.

The Turin newspaper's journalist reveals many details of plans to saturate the Apennine Peninsula with new types of nuclear missile weapons. Thus Proni writes that approximately 100 of the 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles planned for West Europe could be based in Italy. Their chief characteristic is their ability to reach the Soviet Union's territory. It is no accident, therefore, that the dangerous new plans are being accompanied by fabrications about the "Soviet threat."

Italy's consent, in LA STAMPA's opinion, will be all the more important because it will open the way to the deployment of the bulk of the missiles in the FRG, whose ruling circles would not like to be the first or the only NATO country to accept the nuclear "novelty."

Thus, they wish to make Italy the initiator of a new twist to the arms race in Europe, which is all the more dangerous because it will upset the existing balance of forces recognized by the West's major military specialists. It is perfectly clear how serious the consequences of this new militarist venture would be for the cause of peace and detente in Europe and for the security of those NATO countries which yielded to transatlantic pressure.

The growing political activeness of the peace-loving forces and all sober-minded public circles in those countries for which America's weapons forges are now designing and finishing new Pershing and cruise missiles is therefore quite natural.

A political decision on the "Euromissiles" is to be made, according to West European newspaper reports, at NATO's December session in Brussels. The peoples of West Europe are faced with more than 2 months of anxiety and struggle against the start of the implementation, against their will and interests, of one of the most sinister militarist plans.

COMMENTARY HITS LE MONDE ON 'ANTI-SOVIET' ADVERTISEMENT

LD271121 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[A. Ignatov "Rejoinder": "LE MONDE's Irrepressible Fantasies"]

[Text] Paris--"The Warsaw Pact forces' attack on the FRG, launched on the night of 4 August, continues," ran a full-page headline carried by LE MONDE a few days ago. "World War III has begun." This was followed by an editorial devoted to the outbreak of "hostilities," an "official Soviet communique," a "statement by the French president" who "promised" to perform his "allied duty" and a commentary by the paper's chief editor--in short, all the components that normally make up LE MONDE's front page, which on this occasion was at the end of the issue, not at the beginning.

The paper described in detail an "attack in outer space on American surveillance and communications satellites," "massive aerial bombing of Western territories using chemical weapons," the "movement of Soviet tanks across the FRG, Denmark and Austria," the "flight of peaceful inhabitants from the battle area" and other similar rubbish.

"What is this--delirium, a silly joke?" the average reader might ask. This was more or less my reaction until, on looking more closely at the page, I discovered a small inscription: "advertisement by the Belfont Publishing House" followed by notification of its publication of a book by General John Hackett entitled "The World War (4-22 August 1985)."

Everything fell into place--It was another move in the anti-Soviet "psychological war." The purpose of the book and the feature advertising it was once again to drum into people the cliche of the USSR's "aggressiveness" and the fable about the "futility of peace talks with Moscow," about the "harm to detente" and the "need to strengthen the West's military forces" and so forth.

Of course, every merchant here, in the West, has his wares and methods of advertising them according to the wares and the trader's morals. But, as was the case with the Belfont Publishing House, the choice of "product" and the manner of advertising it sicken and anger many people here. But the publishing house is acting in accordance with its own commercial and political logic. Morals do not come into it.

There is another strange matter: For what purpose did LE MONDE, which claims to be a "serious" and "objective" newspaper, agree to print such inferior and provocative claptrap? Especially as the editorial board boasts of having no financial problems. It is known also that it will not accept advertisements indiscriminately. What is going on?

On the Rue des Italiens, LE MONDE's address, the Soviet Union and the socialist countries have long been regarded as "enemy number one." If you want confirmation of this you need only read the "news" and commentaries on Soviet topics. Economic "difficulties," natural disasters, "persecution of innocent people," the activity of various renegades--these are the standard contents of information "from Moscow." The Soviet land's foreign policy is presented to readers in an equally unfriendly and negative way. Anything that, in the view of the editorial board, can "damage the morale" of the USSR is good enough for LE MONDE. This is its "political taste," a taste which, to put it bluntly, is bad and harmful above all to the French themselves. But, as is known, one man's meat is another man's poison....

So the British general's new book and the publicity methods are by no means accidental. They fit in perfectly with the Paris paper's political positions. There, difference between Hackett and LE MONDE is merely one of style. The paper tries to conceal its bias and to conduct its anti-Soviet campaign "more subtly" than the boorish and cynical generals."

Even today many people in Paris remember the American COLLIERS magazine's provocative account of the "forthcoming Soviet aggression against the West" which was published in the United States in 1951, at the height of the cold war and "witchhunt." But to print such gibberish today, 4 years, what is more, after the Helsinki conference, is...to put it mildly, not exactly chic, not the French style. It seems that even today certain rightwing French press organs are keen to emulate COLLIERS. They are vying with each other to slander and to insinuate. Indeed, the record in this competition has now been broken by the "intellectual" LE MONDE whose editors are so proud of their respectability. It will be interesting to see who is next.

We do not know how much the Belfont Publishing House paid the paper for this advertisement. Or in what currency. Money leaves no smell, the saying goes. Alas, it can be said with certainty what the money received by LE MONDE smells of: the rank spirit of the cold war, pungent anti-Sovietism and the paper's editors' disdain for their profession and their readers.

PONOMAREV, SUSLOV, ZAGLADIN RECEIVE AUSTRIAN CP DELEGATION

LD272328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

A meeting has taken place at the CPSU Central Committee between Suslov, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Zagladin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and a delegation of the Communist Party of Austria composed of the following: Muhri, chairman of the party; Hofer, Politburo member of the Central Committee; Steiner, secretariat member of the Central Committee and head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the party; and Filzwieser, member of the Central Committee.

The Austrian Communist Party delegation stated that the labor feats of the Soviet people aimed at implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress are a substantial contribution to the cause of peace and social progress. The delegation gave a high appraisal of the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, of their struggle for the deepening of detente and the cessation of the arms race and disarmament, which correspond with the aspirations of all mankind.

The CPSU representatives expressed their fraternal solidarity with the activity of the Austrian Communists, who consistently defend the fundamental interests of the working people and the national interests of their country and who come out actively in favor of the consolidation of peace in Europe.

The outstanding significance of the meeting between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Jimmy Carter, President of the United States, in Vienna and the signing of the SALT II treaty was stressed. Implementation of this treaty will give a new impetus to efforts in other directions in the struggle against the arms race.

The delegations of both parties roundly condemned the dangerous plans to station new types of U.S. nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe. They stated that the campaign about the "Soviet military threat" being waged at the present time by NATO militaristic circles and reactionary organs of the mass media in the West is false through and through and serves a single purpose: to mask the antipopular plans of the aggressive circles of imperialism.

In the opinion of the CPSU and the Communist Party of Austria, the situation which is forming demands the expansion and stepping-up of interaction between communist and workers' parties and all democratic and peace-loving forces in order to insure the development of international relations in Europe along the path mapped out by the European conference in Helsinki.

Both sides came out in favor of the strengthening of friendship between the peoples of the USSR and Austria, and of the development of Soviet-Austrian relations in the political, economic and cultural fields, which are an important link in the system of good-neighborly relations which is being formed between the countries of the continent.

The representatives of both parties affirmed their desire to develop in every way the fraternal relations and cooperation between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Austria on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The meeting, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship, showed unity of views on the questions discussed.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ZEMSKOV RECEIVES UK DELEGATION

LD272026 Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 27, TASS--Today, Igor Zemskov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received representatives of the British Foreign Office, led by Minister [title as received] E. Fergusson, who are in Moscow for an exchange of views on matters of bilateral relations in accordance with the Soviet-British protocol on consultations, dated February 17, 1975.

SAN MARINO FOREIGN SECRETARY ENDS USSR VISIT

LD270917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] On 23 September G.B. Reffi, San Marino secretary of state for foreign and political affairs, left the Soviet Union.

ISRAEL ROLE AS ARMS SUPPLY AGENT, CAIRO ROLE AS 'PAGEBOY' SEEN

LD271153 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[L. Koryavin article: "Israel: The Phantoms' Long Vapor Trails"]

[Text] They take off from air bases somewhere in Nebraska or North Carolina and head across the Atlantic to the far-off Azores. The gigantic Lockheed transport aircraft fly stuffed with "Phantoms." The same Lockheed aircraft tunnel fuselages contain special metal crates full of the most diverse, modern armaments. After refuelling in the Azores, this entire armada rushes to Israel....

That is how they built the "air bridge" from the American Continent to the Israeli shores. It has frequently worked at full capacity during the military conflicts in the Near East, when only minutes separated the Lockheeds' landing and takeoff.

In the most "critical situations" the U.S. command has resorted to the following maneuvers: Phantom fuselages are hurriedly repainted on some aircraft carrier, the John Kennedy for instance, cruising the Mediterranean. The U.S. Air Force insignia are painted out the and the Israeli Star of David is drawn in its place. This "Phantom" takes off from the aircraft carrier and lands somewhere in Haifa as an "Israeli combat unit," which soon soars into the sky heading for Arab positions.

The U S. military aid to Israel is constant. It has not ceased during wartime events or during periods of anxious calm in the Near East. And now that the Western, and with them Israeli and Egyptian propaganda institutions are loudly praising the "peacemaking" moves under the Camp David separate deal, U S. weapons are flooding into Israel in torrents. And new elements have recently emerged in the military cooperation between Washington and Tel Aviv. Above all the Israeli military-industrial complex is "moving closer and closer" to the U.S. complex, and the two are cooperating increasingly actively in economical and strategic terms.

Israeli Defense Minister 'E. Weizman is in the United States. His visit has differed from all previous transatlantic voyages by the subject of the talks to see how far cooperation between the two countries has gone in the military sphere. As Washington pointed out, H. Brown and 'E. Weizman discussed the possibility of "joint production of U.S. fighters on Israeli territory." Note the words "joint" and "on Israeli territory...."

In focusing attention on this far from ordinary fact, it should be stressed that it includes not only technical aspects but also far-reaching strategic aims. In this case the "Phantoms" can no longer be regarded as mere "combat elements." Broad global shadows fall from their fuselages....

It must be said that the Israeli military-industrial complex, which is being created with active U.S. aid, is already capable of producing modern military equipment for itself. A few words about the Israeli potential. Its development, figuratively speaking, is a shagreen skin in reverse. Militarism is growing and penetrating literally every cell of Israeli society. About half of all Israel's highly qualified workers are now employed in military-industrial enterprises. Plants produce up to 600 types of weapons, from sub-machineguns to air to air missiles. Special attention is paid to the development of the aircraft industry. The Israeli Kfir multirole fighter has already been created on the basis of the Mirage and even surpasses the characteristics of its French prototype in terms of its tactical and technical data.

But Israeli pilots fly mainly U.S. Phantoms--F-15s (the New York TIMES attests that each aircraft costs $22 million). These F-15s are now searing the long-suffering Lebanese soil with their fire, destroying population centers and killing peaceful inhabitants, although the United States has stated that it supplies Israel with aircraft for "defensive weapons." It is no accident that the term "Lebanese testing range" has emerged--the "testing range" where Israeli "aces" "perfect" the U.S. Phantom under battle conditions--and it is precisely here that the cooperation between the U.S. and Israeli military complexes is demonstrated.

Tel Aviv intends to continue going out on a militarist limb. Reports have appeared in the Western press that the United States is planning to pass on to Israel the technology for the production of even more sophisticated combat aircraft, which could "join its armed forces without the delays connected with transportation across the ocean." The Washington POST points out that Tel Aviv has settled on the F-18 fighter, which only recently went into service in the United States itself.

Naturally, at the same time as discussing the "optimum version" of the U.S. fighter to be created in Israel, U.S. and Israeli military figures are concerned with questions of "the entire complex of its production." Here, observers point out, there was bound to be discussion of the U.S. military personnel who will be in Israel, just as the talk was bound to touch on the question of constructing two new airfields in the Negev Desert, which are in fact being created for joint use by the Israeli and U.S. air forces. It is not accidental that military experts view these projects as links in the global chain of U.S. military bases overseas. The airfields in the Negev Desert will be on a par with Al-Masirah, Diego Garcia and the U.S. military sites in South Korea, Puerto Rico, Japan, Guam and other regions which show that the United States is the only country with a "worldwide network of military bases."

In brief, it is a case of the direct planning of an extensive U.S. military presence in the Near East so that the so-called "quick strike corps" can "reach" the oil-rich regions of Arabia and the Persian Gulf and acquire bridgeheads drawn on the Near Eastern map. The Al-Masirah Base and the Negev bases together with the U.S. fleets which constantly cruise the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean are the "pincers" in which U.S. imperialism wants to grip the rich oil goldmines of the Near and Middle East. Here the United States is seeking to establish "one-man control" over oil sources and "push aside" West Europe and Japan, which cannot fail to cause anxiety in those countries, which are acutely in need of Near East oil.

And so the consolidation of Israeli military potential entails a whole series of U.S. strategic goals. Together with imparting "gendarme functions" to Israel to secure the defense of U.S. interests in the Near East and using it as a "testing ground" for U.S. weapons, Washington is planning to allocate it the role of "traveling salesman" distributing U.S. combat equipment abroad. In other words, through Israel the United States would like to supply its arms to those regions where the national liberation movements are to be suppressed by the reactionary forces while preserving America's "proper image." With Tel Aviv's aid it wants to dispatch aircraft, tanks and missiles to countries which Washington cannot bring itself for "diplomatic reasons" to directly aid militarily. According to Washington's logic the U.S. Phantoms that are planned to be built in Israel will be easier to introduce "more discreetly" into the armed forces of fascist-type or racist regimes mounting offensive operations against the awakened peoples.

Relying on active cooperation with the United States, Israel in turn intends to use as a "trump card" its growing military potential, including even its own, as it were, "nuclear sword of Damocles." Tel Aviv intends this to hang over the Arab world, dictating capitulationist terms to it and introducing a "new order" system in the Near East under which, according to the concepts of Zionism's ideologists, Israel would be a regional "mini-metropolis" and the Arab countries would be allotted the role of raw material tributaries and suppliers of cheap manpower to it.

It is no secret that Tel Aviv is forcing on the creation of nuclear arms. Naturally this sphere--the "holy of holies" of the Israeli military potential--is covered by a thick veil of secrecy. But some reports are nonetheless filtering to the Western press regarding the development of the Israeli atomic industry, and its is even rumored that Israel has already mastered nuclear weapons production with yields comparable to the atom bombs which destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasake.

We shall not try to guess whether these reports are true or a deliberate propaganda maneuver. The fact remains that Israel is arming itself to the teeth in order to dictate terms to the Arab countries "from a position of strength." After all, the separate Israeli-Egyptian threaty has shown Tel Aviv profiting while Cairo has been obliged to content itself with "a handful of Sinai sand," as Yasir 'Arafat figuratively put it.

At the same time we cannot fail to recall also U.S. plans to give military aid to Egypt, although so far these indeed remain just "plans" and can in no way be compared to U.S. philanthropy toward Israel. But still, why precisely now that the West is praising the Camp David "peace agreements" has there been talk of rearming the Egyptian Army? The answer is simple: The United States is trying to create a united "Tel Aviv-Cairo" alliance, directing it against the national liberation movements in the Near East and Africa. It is no accident that during 'E. Weizman's U.S. visit Egyptian Defense Minister K. 'Ali also appeared. The world has already witnessed the participation of Egyptian Armed Forces in punitive operations in Africa. The Egyptian Army is now making a "show of strength" on the border with Libya, threatening that independent Arab state.

But in Washington's plans the dominant role in this alliance is still allocated to Israel, with its powerful military potential. Egypt is left to be content merely with the terms dictated to it by Washington and Tel Aviv.

...When, during their recent meeting in Haifa, As-Sadat and Begin talked in a hotel sprawled out on the summit of Mount Carmel, several Phantoms swooped over the neighboring Mount Hermon leaving long white vapor trails in the sky. This was as it were a show of the "policy of strength"--the only policy recognized in Tel Aviv.

These are the symbols of Israel. As for Cairo, everytying indicates that in the ceremonial of the tripartite deal it is allocated the role of a pageboy following the train of the Israeli Phantom.

U.S. ARMS SALES TO ISRAEL, PLAN FOR LEBANON

LD272230 Moscow TASS in English 2105 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, September 27, TASS--The United States President Jimmy Carter stated that by giving aid to Israel the United States considers it "as a good investment for our own security." Speaking at Queens College, he said "Israel's got one sure friend, and that's the United States of America."

"We," Carter assured, "will always support Israel and we will always do what we can to make sure that Israel has the means by which to defend themselves."

The President emphasised that at present the USA gives Tel Aviv "great aid, the most aid we give any other nation on the earth."

Facts eloquently indicate that Washington intends to continue stepping up economic and military support for Tel Aviv--the main bulwark of its policy in the Middle East.

Next fiscal year alone, the U.S. Administration intends to give 2,200 million dollars to Israel for massive military purchases in the USA. Besides, as the press reported, the question of increasing U.S. military aid to Israel up to 3,450 million dollars a year by 1981 is now being 'positively' decided upon. That will be almost twice as much as Washington assigns to Tel Aviv at present. Recently the U.S. administration informed Congress of plans for the sale of Israel of 600 Sidewinder air-to-air rockets to the tune of 40 million dollars and 600 air-to-surface Maverick rockets. At the same time a joint U.S.-Israeli production of weapons is being set up as well. The plans of the Israeli military include, for example, the production of newest U.S. F-18 fighter bomber.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian minister of foreign affairs, stated recently that military support to Tel Aviv by the USA is the main cause of the heightening of tension in the Middle East. In Lebanon, in the first place, he said the Israeli military by means of newest U.S. weapons seek to eliminate the Palestinian resistance movement in Lebanon, to complicate the situation in the country, and to force the Arabs to their knees.

The USA's new plan, the aim of which is ostensibly to normalise the situation in Lebanon, was viewed with a particular concern in the Arab world. As the ABC radio and television company reported, the Palestinians who live in Lebanese territory are the main target of the plan. In other words, the USA together with Israel is nurturing designs to physically do away with the Palestinians in order to thereby 'solve' the Palestinian problem on the plea of 'settling' the Lebanese crisis. On the other hand, encouraging Tel Aviv to an escalation of armed provocations in southern Lebanon, Washington is seeking to bring pressure to bear on Syria and other Arab countries and to make them join the separate collusion.

ISRAEL CONTINUES TO DOMINATE TALKS WITH EGYPT

LD272300 Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, September 27, (TASS)--In Alexandria, another round of Egyptian-Israeli negotiations has come to an end on the so-called "Palestinian autonomy". In the course of the talks Tel Aviv representatives reaffirmed their intention to dictate their will to Egypt from a position of strength. They continued to insist that the regime of "autonomy" should cover only the people and not the territories of the West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip. Minister of the Interior Burg, heading the Israeli delegation, justifying the recent decision by Tel Aviv to authorise the Israeli citizens to buy land plots on the West Bank and Gaza said with an ill-disguised jeer that what is at issue is but "the free enterprise" when each one is free to buy or sell anything he wishes.

Israeli Prime Minister Begin, for his part, in an interview with New York TIMES reiterated the determination of the Israeli ruling circles to oppose the creation of an independent Palestinian state. To believe his words, such a state will allegedly pose a "moral danger" both to Israel and to the whole of "the free world".

Noting the lack of any visible progress at the negotiations, the British FINANCIAL TIMES writes that the participants are waiting for new proposals from the United States. At the same time, however, if past experience is any guide, all the U.S. proposals have invariably been accompanied by new pressure on Egypt and the latter's new concessions to Israel.

It was no coincidence that the Israeli foreign minister, Dayan, in an interview with the New York TIMES, should have chosen to go out of his way to eulogise the U.S. Middle East policy. In his words, the present U.S. administration has done for Israel more than any of its predecessors. One should not pay attention to the fact that Washington criticizes Israel from time to time, Dayan said. The fact is that Washington "never tried to punish us by suspending its aid". It is important what the USA does not what it says, the Israeli minister quite justifiably stated.

After the six rounds of the negotiations on the so-called "Palestinian autonomy" news analysts concurred that the participants are more interested in procrastinating. It is becoming increasingly clear that Tel Aviv, Cairo and Washington are using the negotiations as a kind of a bait with which they are trying to draw the Palestinians, Syria and Jordan onto the path of capitulation. Another lever to bring pressure to bear on these countries are the bandit attacks by Tel Aviv against south Lebanon, carried out with the connivance of the United States.

By resorting to these attacks, the Israeli military are trying to physically eliminate the Palestinian resistance movement and to suppress the will of the Arab countries to fight the Israeli aggression.

That is why this verbal exercise in futility on the part of Cairo, Tel Aviv and Washington with the backdrop of brigand acts of Israel in south Lebanon are meeting an increasingly resolute rebuff from the Arab world.

EIGHT KILLED, MANY WOUNDED IN IRANIAN KORDESTAN CLASHES

ID271455 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 27 Sep 29 ID

[Text] Tehran, September 27, TASS--Eight persons were killed and over thirty wounded during armed clashes in Iranian Kordestan in the last two days. The clashes took place in Bukah, Sardasht, Paveh, Mahabad, on the Kermanshah-Paveh road, the newspaper KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL reports.

In Sanandaj a demonstration of students was held, demanding withdrawal of all "guards of the revolution" from the city. The demonstration was dispersed by the "guards of the revolution". Several students were injured.

OMANI-U.S. PERSIAN GULF 'TECHNICAL PROJECT' FAILS

ID272110 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT Sep 29 ID

[Text] Kuwait, September 27, TASS--Correspondent Vladislav Zhadyaev reports:

The tour by Zawawi, minister of foreign affairs of the Sultanate of Oman, of the Persian Gulf countries has ended in failure. During his tour, he tried to foist on them the so-called "technical project" to protect navigation in the Strait of Hormuz (the Persian Gulf).

The project put forward by the sultanate in effect provides for the creation of a military bloc in the area with the participation of the USA, the United Kingdom and the FRG, authorising them to deploy their contingents of troops in the territory of Arab states. Expenses involved in the creation of the bloc, which, according to the newspaper AL-QABAS, will exceed 100 million dollars, are to be borne chiefly by the Persian Gulf countries.

There is no doubt that the true brainfather of the project is Washington, stresses newspaper AR'RA'Y AL-'AMM, and the label of "the Sultanate of Oman" only serves to hide the legend "made in USA." Justly regarding Oman's proposals as an attempt to impose on the Arab peoples an unequal military (?alliance) [few words indistinct] bring them under U.S. control, institutionalising foreign military presence, Iraq, Kuwait, [word indistinct] other states of the Persian Gulf area have resolutely rejected the U.S.-Omani project. Safeguarding the security in the Strait of Hormuz is the task for the countries of the region themselves, without any participation of the foreign states, said, summing up their positions, Kuwaiti Deputy Foreign Minister al-Rashid in an interview with Zawawi. Kuwait resolutely rejects the very idea of a military alliance with foreign states because it is at variance with the principles of non-alignment which underlie Kuwait's foreign policy.

OMANI GULF SECURITY PLAN CONDEMNED

LD271304 Moscow TASS in English 1007 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, September 27, TASS--The Persian Gulf countries are holding consultations to forge a unified position with regard to the project for "ensuring the security" of the Persian Gulf. The project was put forward by Oman evidently on U.S. orders. The government of Kuwait officially notified Oman yesterday that it rejects this project which actually means the establishment of a new aggressive pact with the participation of the USA, Britain and the FRG. The newspaper AL-WAHDA, which comes out in the United Arab Emirates, stresses that the security of the Persian Gulf countries is a business of the Arab countries themselves. Iraq condemned Oman's proposal as a screen for forcing through the plans of Western, especially American, imperialism to impose its domination on the Arabs. A similar position was also adopted by Bahrain. On the whole, the overwhelming majority of the Persian Gulf states reject the Oman "project."

Egyptian Vice-President Mubarak, being concerned by such a turn of events, arrived in Oman for a two-day official visit. The purpose of his visit, as is said in Kuwait's political circles, is "to demonstrate solidarity with Cairo's only ally in the Persian Gulf area." Mubarak is to hand the Omani Sultan Qabus a personal message from President as-Sadat. This trip by Mubarak, who returned from Washington literally a few days ago, was prompted specifically by a desire to inform Qabus about his talks with representatives of the American administration.

In the Pentagon-drafted "three-stage" system of "collective security" for this oil-rich area of the Middle East Qabus holds the lowest stage: It is his duty to suppress any eruption of discontent in his region. In accordance with the Pentagon's instructions, the joint-Egyptian-Israeli forces will be rushed to his help in such a case. Israel, Egypt and Oman are thus to defend jointly American interests in the Middle East.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON TIES WITH YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

LD270920 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Today the people of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] celebrate their national day. On such a day 17 years ago the monarchy was brought down and the first independent Arab republic was established in the Arabian Peninsula. This historic event was the beginning of the end of centuries of backwardness and opened up to the YAR people the road to social and economic development.

We recall on this memorable day that the USSR was the first to extend the hand of friendship and equitable cooperation to the Yemeni people since the days of their bitter struggle for freedom and independence. Soon this Soviet policy won the respect and gratitude of the Yemeni people and state. In July 1928 a friendship and commerce treaty was signed between our two countries, the first of its kind between the Soviet Union and an Arab country. Since then relations between our two countries continued to be relations of trust and mutual desire to consolidate friendship. In September 1962, when the danger of imperialist interference hung over Yemen, the Soviet Union did not leave the Yemeni people to face the predicament alone and provided them with full support. The Soviet Union have always looked with understanding on the aspiration of YAR's people to develop the economy. With Soviet aid many important development projects were implemented and there are still available capabilities.

A matter which interests the Yemeni people is that the Soviet Union had provided firm support to the patriots of South Yemen in the struggle against British imperialism and for the establishment of their democratic state, the PDRY. Today the Soviet Union also looks with deep understanding at the aspirations of the Yemeni people for unity and for guaranteeing peace and progress in this important part of the world. The Soviet people while congratulating the people of the YAR on their national day, sincerely wish them success along the road to social and economic progress and the realization of their just national aspirations.

LIBYAN REACTION TO CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SITUATION REPORTED

LD271736 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] Tripoli, September 27, TASS--The Secretariat of the General People's Committee for Libya's Foreign Affairs qualifies France's actions in the Central African Republic as an intervention in the affairs of the sovereign African state. The statement issued here says that the French authorities 'bear full responsibility for invading the Central African Republic' and for creating there the situation which is threatening peace and tranquility in the African continent. The Secretariat of the General People's Committee for Foreign Affairs is stating that in view of the obtaining situation, the planned visit to France soon by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, is cancelled.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF MEXICAN DEFENSE SECRETARY'S USSR TRIP

Visit to Leningrad

LD271409 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[Correspondent Engineer Capt 2d Rank O. Myatelkov report: "Leningrad's Distinguished Guest"]

[Text] Leningrad, 22 September--Division General Felix Galvan Lopez, Mexican national defense secretary, who is in our country on an official visit, arrived in the hero city of Leningrad today.

At Pulkovo Airport, which was decked with the state flags of Mexico and the Soviet Union, the distinguished guest was met by Col Gen M.I. Sorokin, commander of the Order of Lenin Leningrad Military District, and generals and officers of the Leningrad Garrison.

Division General Felix Galvan Lopez visited the Piskarev Memorial Cemetery, where he laid a wreath at the foot of the monument to the motherland.

The representative of the friendly Mexican people visited a unit of the Order of Lenin Leningrad Military District. He familiarized himself with examples of military equipment and the Soviet servicemen's life and routine.

The distinguished guest is being accompanied on his tour of Leningrad by Aviation Marshal Ye. Ya. Savitskiy.

Visit to Moscow Air Base

LD271517 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[Correspondent report: "Visiting Military Airmen"]

[Text] Division General Felix Galvan Lopez, Mexican secretary of national defense, who is in our country on an official visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, visited an aviation unit of the Moscow Order of Lenin Military District after returning from Leningrad on 24 September.

At the Kubinka air garrison F. Galvan Lopez was met by Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the air force and USSR deputy defense minister, and other Soviet generals and officers. An honor guard was formed to greet the Mexican guest.

On the airfield Division General F. Galvan Lopez inspected modern aviation hardware. Soviet military airmen demonstrated their skill in advanced piloting in the skies near Moscow. The guest was given explanations by Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov and Marshal of Aviation Ye. Ya. Savitskiy.

F. Galvan Lopez familiarized himself with the unit's combat history in the years of the Great Patriotic War and the records of the airmen's combat training in peacetime. He was shown a movie on the fighter pilots of the Soviet Air Force. The same day F. Galvan Lopez visited the sights of the Kremlin.

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM JAMAICAN PARTY FORUM

LD281007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--The CPSU delegation which was headed by A.S. Chernyayev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, and which took part in the work of the 41st Jamaican People's National Party Conference returned to Moscow 22 September.

ROMANOV ATTENDS MEETING OF LENINGRAD PROPAGANDISTS

LD272206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Ways of increasing the effectiveness of propaganda and agitation were discussed today at a meeting of propagandists of Leningrad and its oblast. They examined the tasks facing them in forming a Marxist-Leninist ideology and the ideological convictions of the working people in the light of the demands placed on them by the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Educational Work."

The speakers stressed the high responsibility of propagandists in the formation of an active attitude toward life, of intransigence toward bourgeois ideology, manifestations of irresponsible management and contraventions of the law. Great attention was devoted to the problems of the ideological tempering of young people and the improvement of the organization of political training of the intelligentsia.

The proceedings were attended by Romanov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom.

KAZAKHSTAN'S KUNAYEV VISITS CONSTITUENCY, TOURS FARMS

AU271053 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1512 GMT 26 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Today Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, visited Balkhashskiy Rayon in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast, whose working people repeatedly elected him as their deputy to the Kazakh Supreme Soviet. At meetings and in conversations with the voters he reported on the progress made in implementing the decisions of the 25th party congress and the consequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, on tasks confronting rural laborers in the field of developing agriculture and stockbreeding, on the work performed by party and soviet organs to further improve the working people's prosperity, and on complying with orders given by the voters.

In the rayon center, Bakanas, Comrade Kunayev inspected projects, familiarized himself with state of cultural services, and laid flowers at the monument to the dead participants in the Great Fatherland War.

While visiting the Akdalinskiy, the Baybakinskiy and the 50 Years of the October (?sheep-breeding) sovkhozes, the (Bakanatskiy) sheep pedigree sovkhoz and the Alma-Ata kolkhoz in Talgarskiy Rayon, he familiarized himself with the progress made in the harvest of rice, onions, soy beans and other crops, with labor organization, the employment of equipment in the fields and at farms, with preparations for cattle wintering, the living conditions of sovkhoz workers and kolkhoz peasants, spoke to machine operators, shepherds, farm managers and specialists, party, economic and Komsomol workers. Comrade Kunayev inquired about the concrete possibilities of further increasing the productivity of irrigated lands in the (Sredizhiskiy) area that is being reclaimed in the Akdalinskaya Steppe.

Comrade Kunayev was accompanied on the tour by Alma-Atinskiy Obkom First Secretary (Aukhadiyev); Shevchenko, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau candidate member; (Paniteyev), board chairman of the Kazakh Union of Consumers Societies; and Dekhtyarev, chief of the Main Administration for the Construction of Rice-Growing Kolkhozes [Glavriskolkhozstroy].

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

ROMANOV ATTENDS LENINGRAD GORKOM PLENUM ON CONSUMER GOODS

LD270345 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A gorkom plenum took place in Leningrad today. It discussed the work of party organizations in further improving the quality and increasing the output of consumer goods. It was pointed out at the plenum that the city's enterprises have more than trebled the production of mass consumption goods bearing the state quality mark since the beginning of the 5-year plan period.

The plenum mainly focused on unsolved problems. There was discussion on the necessity for wider application of the comprehensive system of product quality control and raising the responsibility of the managerial staffs for drafting and fulfilling plans.

The plenum proceedings were attended by Comrade Romanov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad Gorkom.

KAZAKHSTAN MINERALS NO LONGER CONSIDERED INEXHAUSTIBLE

LD270853 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 23 September 1979 carries on page 2 a 1,700-word article entitled "Comprehensive Solutions are Necessary" by A. Kunayev, president of the Kazakhstan Academy of Sciences, which points out that, although Kazakhstan has "colossal mineral resources," the time when these were considered inexhaustible is over and deposits are running out. Primary importance is therefore attached to "all-round reduction of waste during ore extraction and comprehensive utilization of the valuable components."

BRIEFS

BAM RAILWAY SESSION IN FAR EAST--The concluding meeting of a visiting session of the Scientific Council of the USSR Academy of Sciences on problems of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad (BAM) was held today in Vladivostok. The first two meetings were held in Komsomolsk-Na-Amure and Sovetskaya Gavan. The presidium of the session included Academician Aganbegyan, chairman of the Scientific Council; Shilo, chairman of the Presidium of the Far Eastern Scientific Center [DVNTs]; Kosygin, director of the DVNTs Institute of Tectonics and Geophysics; and other officials. A report on the problem of development of productive forces of the Far East was delivered by Academician Shilo and a report on the results and main trends of research on the economic development of the eastern section of the BAM zone was delivered by Otarov, acting director of the DVNTs Institute of Economic Research. Interest was shown in speeches by Shingareyev, deputy chief of the Dalflot assocation of the USSR Ministry of Maritime Fleet, and Ostrovskiy, chief of the Far Eastern Steamship Company and others. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 24 Sep 79 OW]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA REPORTS ON PROGRESS OF HARVESTING WORK

LD271015 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The harvest is nearing completion in our country. Grain crops, according to figures from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, have been cut on 110 million hectares, 88 percent of the total sown area. In the past few days the rate of grain threshing in the eastern regions has increased significantly. The harvesting of late crops is in progress in the European part of the country. Rice has been gathered from almost half the area; mass harvesting of it has begun today in Primorye. Our correspondent Valentin Tarasov will report on affairs of Kuban rice farmers in this bulletin. But before he speaks, we will continue our agricultural review.

The harvesting of sunflower seed has been completed on 25 percent of the plantation of this valuable oil-bearing crop. This work has been completed in full by Georgian farms.

Threshing of soya has begun in the Ukraine, Moldavia, North Caucasus and southern Kazakhstan.

One third of harvest work has been completed on sugar beet plantations. Our correspondent reports that the rate of harvesting sugar beet is increasing in the Ukraine, but transport is lagging behind. Because of bad utilization of motor vehicles, 220,000 tonnes of beet has piled up in the fields of Kharkovskaya Oblast, about 200,000 tonnes in Sumskaya Oblast, and more than 100,000 tonnes has not been taken away even in (?Rovenskaya) Oblast, where comparatively little beet is grown.

Mass lifting of potatoes continues in all regions. To date 4.5 million tonnes of potatoes have been dispatched for storage in the RSFSR; this is more than last year by the same date.

Winter crops for grain and green fodder have also been sown to a larger extent than by the same time last year. Sowing is nearing completion in the Ukraine and the Baltic republics. Shoots have come up on the greater part of the area; according to specialists, they are in good condition.

CSA REPORTS 8-MONTH LIVESTOCK POULTRY PRODUCTION FIGURES

LD271431 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 39 signed to press 17 Sep 79 p 18 LD

[USSR Central Statistical Administration survey: "Livestock Raising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes; a Survey for January-August"--first paragraph is EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA introduction]

[Text] The editorial office has received USSR Central Statistical Administration data on the state of livestock raising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes during the first 8 months of the year.

I. Output of Livestock Products

Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes, despite unfavorable weather conditions, have not allowed the productivity of livestock and poultry to diminish. At the same time there are still many farms which are not making use of existing potential for building up production, above all of milk and meat. Below are cited the data on the results of the production of livestock products on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the first 8 months of the year:

Indicators	January-August 1979	January-August 1979 as percentage of January-August 1978
Meat production (disposal of livestock and poultry for slaughter expressed in live weight)--thousand tons	10,048	102
Of which:		
Cattle	6,011	100.8
Hogs	2,543	102
Sheep and goats	518	99.5
Poultry		
Gross milk yield--thousand tons	48,179	98
Average milk yield per cow--kilograms	1,724	97
Chicken eggs obtained--millions	28,740	104
Average egg yield of laying hens--units	135	99.3

Over the past 8 months the production of all types of livestock and poultry on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes has increased by 174,000 tons compared with the same period last year.

As for the gross milk yield, it has fallen by 956,000 tons. At the same time the workers of dairy units in the Uzbek, Georgian, Azerbaijan, Moldavian, Kirgiz, Tadzhik, Armenian and Turkmen union republics have increased milk production by between 2 and 11 percent compared with the January-August period of last year.

Over this period egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by 1,141 million. An increase in egg production has been achieved on the farms of most union republics except Georgia, Latvia, Turkmenia and Estonia where egg production has fallen somewhat.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products

Types of product purchased	Purchased January-August 1979	January-August 1979 as percentage of January-August 1978
Livestock and poultry (live weight)--thousand tons	9,737	102
Milk--thousand tons	40,899	97
Eggs--millions	27,208	105

The volume of livestock and poultry sales to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms in January-August this year compared with the same period last year increased by 184,000 tons. Farms sold cattle with an average weight of 365 kg and hogs with an average weight of 104 kg.

Milk purchases decreased somewhat on the farms of Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, the Ukraine, the RSFSR and Belorussia. In the RSFSR the biggest fall in purchases of this product in January-August of the current year occurred on the farms of Sverdlovskaya, Kaliningradskaya, Tyumenskaya, Vladimirskaya, Kostromskaya, Permskaya, Voronezhskaya, Smolenskaya, Kurskaya, Tulskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Kaluzhskaya, Pskovskaya, Vologodskaya, Kirovskaya, Belorodskaya and Kurskaya oblasts and the Mordovskaya, Chuvashskaya and Tatarskaya ASSRs.

The sale of eggs to the state in the last 8 months increased by 1,202 million compared with January-August of last year. In the RSFSR the biggest increase in egg purchases occurred on the farms of Chelyabinskaya, Vladimirskaya, Arkhangelskaya, Kuybyshevskaya, Irkutskaya, Gorkovskaya, Leningradskaya and Sverdlovskaya oblasts. At the same time egg purchases decreased somewhat on the farms of Latvia, Georgia, Estonia and Turkmenia.

III. Production and Purchase of Livestock Produce According to Union Republics

January-August 1979 as percentage of January-August 1978

	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and Poultry	Milk	Eggs
Total for USSR	102	98	104	102	97	105
RSFSR	102	98	104	102	97	105
Of which:						
Non-Chernozem Zone	98	96	106	97	94	107
Ukrainian SSR	103	96	103	104	96	103
Belorussian SSR	105	97	104	105	97	105
Uzbek SSR	109	111	113	109	111	113
Kazakh SSR	97	100.5	106	97	100.7	106
Georgian SSR	99.6	102	97	102	103	98
Azerbaijan SSR	102	104	107	103	103	107
Lithuanian SSR	99	94	100.2	98	94	102
Moldavian SSR	109	109	109	108	111	112
Latvian SSR	90	93	94	88	89	95
Kirgiz SSR	92	105	104	93	106	105
Tadzhik SSR	102	106	127	105	107	125
Armenian SSR	102	104	111	104	107	114
Turkmen SSR	104	105	97	100.3	104	99
Estonian SSR	92	96	97	89	94	99

IV. Livestock Population

At 1 September 1979 the cattle population on farms stood at 91.4 million which, compared with the same date last year, is 861,000 more. The number of cows has reached 29.6 million--an increase of 407,000. The hog population decreased by 214,000; the sheep and goat population stood at 136 million, which is in line with the level of the same period last year. The poultry population increased by 43.59 million.

The cattle population increased on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of all the union republics except Latvia. The greatest increase in the hog population (between 6 and 17 percent) was achieved on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Uzbek, Kazakh, Georgian, Azerbaijan, Latvian, Tadzhik, Turkmen and Estonian SSRs.

Although over the country as a whole the sheep and goat population has remained at the same level as during the same period last year, certain farms of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Kazakhstan, Lithuania and Latvia have allowed it to decrease somewhat. An increase in the sheep and goat population (ranging from 2 to 5 percent) was achieved on the farms of Uzbekistan, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenia and Estonia. The greatest increase in the poultry population (8-15 percent) occurred on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Latvia, Tadzhikistan, Armenia, Turkmenia and Estonia.

Little time remains before the livestock are transferred to their winter quarters. It is now important to carefully check the condition of each livestock unit, to carry out essential repairs to premises and to correct any malfunctions in the avilable mechanisms and equipment. This is precisely the kind of action that is being taken on advanced kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Industrial enterprises must promptly dispatch to the countryside the machinery and equipment for livestock raising which has been ordered.

Unfortunately, a number of enterprises of the ministry of machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production are behind with the delivery of machinery. In particular, these include the Selskkormmash production association and the Liyepayselmash and Bobruyskfermmash plants. The Kovelselmash plant is far behind schedule in dispatching transporters for the removal of manure. The Rezekne milking apparatus plant is also among those plants that are in arrears with deliveries to livestock unit workers. It is essential to overcome as quickly as possible the lag that has been allowed to occur and to insure the prompt delivery of plant and equipment for livestock units.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES AZERBAIJANI COTTON FARMERS AKTIV

LD121512 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The farms of Azerbaijan at their aktiv meeting today adopted new augmented socialist pledges. It was decided to sell the state more than 600,000 tonnes of first-grade cotton. The meeting also discussed the tasks of conducting the harvest to tight schedules without loss and to high standards. The point was made that the crop at the farms was good in all localities. Cotton picking is proceeding at a good pace. The annual plan for selling raw cotton has already been more than 25 percent fulfilled. Considerable attention was paid at the meeting to improving the efficiency of using equipment and transport, and to accurate coordinated work by the procurement centers. Aliyev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, addressed the meeting.

KIRILLIN WRITES ON ROLE OF SCIENCE IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD251317 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 September 1979 carries on page 2 a 3,000-work article by V.A. Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, entitled "Advanced Technology Holds the Solution," describing ways in which science and technology will play an increased role in the Soviet economy--particularly in the field of nuclear energy, the automation and mechanization of industrial processes, and materials science--but criticizing organizational shortcomings in the "research-production-utilization cycle" resulting from poor planning and coordination in existing scientific and technical programs. The article concludes with an exhortation to "create the conditions which would fully contribute to new ideas' expeditious movement along the entire chain--from invention to mass production--and create a barrier to the production of outdated products."

NUCLEAR-POWERED VESSELS OPENING ARCTIC TO SHIPPING

LD261752 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad, September 26 (TASS)--Big-tonnage ships capable of navigating in the Arctic seas without the assistance of ice-breakers, will become a reality in the near future. Such, at least, is the opinion of Soviet engineers who propose designs of dry cargo vessels with a superstrong body and a powerful nuclear engine.

The idea of such transport ships arose among shipbuilders under the influence of the successful voyage of the Soviet "Arktika" which on August 17, 1977 had reached the North Pole. Previously the pole was practically inaccessible to sea-borne vessels striving to reach the summit of the globe.

The addition to the Soviet fleet of the atomic ice-breakers "Lenin", "Artika" and "Siberia" permitted a substantial extention of the time of navigation along the North Sea route whose length is 3,000 miles.

The Institute of the Sea Fleet in Leningrad where the TASS correspondent was acquainted with the idea of creating atomic dry cargo vessels, has designed a simultaneous transportation in the northern sea of 80 lighter barges. When alighted into water free of ice they continue on their own following the tug boat.

The barge carrier is expected to navigate between Murmansk and ports of the Arctic coast.

The development of this principally new ship has been in line with the programme for the development of transport in the polar basin.